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## GERMAN U-BOAT WAR DEFENDED BY CHANCELLOR

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Discusses Submarine Campaign and Severance of Relations With the United States

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, defended the submarine campaign in the Reichstag yesterday and insisted on the necessity for domestic reform after the war.

The German Nation in the Reichstag's last vote granting new war credits, the Chancellor pointed out, according to a Berlin wireless dispatch, demonstrated to the whole world its readiness to continue the struggle until its enemies were ready for peace. The Chancellor then turned to the establishment of the barbed zones around England, France and Italy, and to the answers received from neutrals to the communication made by the Central Powers. He said:

"We by no means underestimate the difficulties caused to neutral shipping, and we therefore try to alleviate them as much as possible. For this purpose we made an attempt to supply raw materials, such as coal and iron, needed by them, to neutral states within the boundaries of our sea forces. But we also know that all these difficulties, after all, are caused only by England's tyranny of the seas."

"We will and shall break this enslavement of all non-English trade. We meet half-way all wishes of neutrals that can be complied with, but in the endeavor to do so we never can go beyond the limits imposed upon us by the irrevocable decision to reach the aim of the establishment of the barbed zone."

"One step further than taken by European neutrals has been made—as is known—by the United States of America. President Wilson, after receiving our note of Jan. 31, brusquely broke off relations with us."

"No authentic communication about the reasons which were given for his steps reached us. The former United States Ambassador here in Berlin communicated only in spoken words to the State Secretary of the Foreign Office of breaking off relations, and asked for his passports. This form of breaking off relations between great nations living in peace is probably without precedent in history."

"All official documents being lacking, I am forced to rely upon doubtful sources—that is upon the Reuter office's version of the contents of the message sent by President Wilson on Feb. 3 to Congress. In this version the President is reported to have said that our note of Jan. 31 suddenly and without previous indication intentionally withdrew the solemn promises made in the note of May 16."

"To the United States Government, therefore, no choice compatible with



Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg  
Imperial Chancellor of Germany

## LORD FISHER AND ADMIRAL SIR HEDWORTH MEUX

Light Thrown on Events Which Led to Remarks Concerning Former First Sea Lord by the Member From Portsmouth

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that Mr. Winston Churchill should have devoted his energies, in the debate yesterday, in the House of Commons, to a defense of Admiral Fisher, is not without its humor. When it is remembered that the quarrel between the Admiral and Mr. Churchill and the efforts of each to do without the other were the very basis of Sir Hedworth Meux' criticism, the full force of this humor will become apparent.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, the member for Portsmouth, in the House of Commons, is much better known to the world as Sir Hedworth Lambton. He is, of course, a son of the second Earl of Durham, and only changed his name to Meux in 1911, in coming into the fortune left to him by Lady Meux. He is one of the best known British sailors, as is guaranteed by the fact that he is an admiral of the fleet. He served at the bombardment of Alexandria, and was in command of the naval brigade at Ladysmith, during the Boer War. His special claim to notice lies, however, in his work for the gunnery of the fleet, and this alone has always given him the right to speak with authority.

His attack, therefore, on Lord Fisher, in the House of Commons, on Monday last, was not the attack of a mere party member, but was weighted with a knowledge of naval affairs which it is impossible to disregard. Sir Hedworth did not stop at anything short of accusing Lord Fisher of having deserted his post at the Admiralty like a traitor; and, when there were cries of dissent, he continued by declaring that if Lord Fisher had been at the time on the active list, he would have been shot for what he had done, and then went on to attack even more violently what he termed the hydrocephalic intrigue to restore Lord Fisher to the Admiralty.

Now the story of the reason why Lord Fisher retired from the Admiralty has been fairly carefully guarded, but it

(Continued on page two, column two)

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

From the official statement made by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords, yesterday, it appears that the success of the British at Kut-el-Amara has been decisive and far-reaching. The British are following up their gains with the utmost determination; many thousands of prisoners and large quantities of war materiel have been taken, and Lord Curzon declared in the House of Lords that the incidents of the last few days "must alter, if not entirely transform the Turkish position in Mesopotamia."

On the western front, further progress has been made by the British, both north and south of the Acre. The village of le Barque, about a mile beyond the famous Butte de Warlencourt, in the direction of Bapaume, has now been occupied, as has also the village of Ligny a little further to the northeast; whilst the British have established themselves in the western and northern defences of Puisieux, a village about two miles northwest of Miramont.

Minor local engagements are reported from several theaters, but no incident of first importance.

• Puisieux  
• Bapaume  
• Miramont  
• le Barque  
• Ligny-Thilloy  
• Grandcourt  
• le Transloy  
• THIEPVAL

The diagram shows the position of the various places on the Somme front occupied by the British troops according to dispatches appearing today.

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday, by wireless to Sayville)—The German War Office statement of yesterday morning reads as follows:

Western theatre: Of the numerous advances made by the English against our front between Ypres and the (Continued on page seven, column one)

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In modification of the notice published on Sept. 20 last, it is announced that the existing restrictions on the shipment of sausages to Sweden have been canceled.

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## CARE OF STATE PAPERS ADVISED IN LEAK REPORT

Newspaper Men Blamed and Officials and Brokers Exonerated — Lawson Charges Founded on Idle Gossip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Restriction of the number of persons who handle such important State papers as the President's recent peace note to the European nations at war is advised in the report of the House Committee on Rules following the investigation of charges by Thomas W. Lawson and others concerning an alleged "leak" to Wall Street of advance information regarding the peace note. The report, filed with the House today, contains no recommendation for further action on the charges. "It is obviously wrong," says the report, "that State papers as important as the recent note of the President should be intrusted to some 30 or 40 different people during the period of time when their contents ought to be kept secret."

Concerning the Lawson charges the report says: "The statements of Mr. Lawson were not precise or definite. They took the form of suggestion and innuendo rather than of direct accusation. The committee has examined under oath and by aid of counsel every person named or suggested by Mr. Lawson. Not one of them supported or corroborated these charges. Not one of these charges was sustained by the evidence. His every statement in support of them proved to be founded either upon pure imagination or idle irresponsible or malicious gossip."

The committee finds no evidence to support the charges made against Secretary McAdoo and the President's secretary, Mr. Tumulty. Neither was there evidence that R. Wilmer Bolling of F. A. Connolly & Co. had any advance information on the peace note. The German Embassy is likewise cleared of charges of having profited by advance information, as also are all persons connected with the executive or legislative branches of the Government.

No evidence was produced to show that any newspaper correspondent receiving confidential information from Secretary Lansing that the President's note would be issued at a certain hour on Dec. 20 had violated his trust. Two correspondents, who were not present at the interview with the secretary, however, obtained this information from correspondents at the meeting and gave out their information to stock brokers.

Within an hour after Secretary Lansing had made his confidential statement, William W. Price, a reporter for a Washington daily, sent telegrams to brokers to the effect that a note would be made public "to indirectly promote peace prospects." Later, J. Fred Essary, a correspondent of a Baltimore paper, dispatched a telegram to a New York broker, predicated on the Lansing statement.

The evidence having shown that several newspaper men had connections with stock brokerage houses, receiving compensation from them for service performed, the Rules Committee is now considering a revision of the rules of the House relative to qualification for admission of correspondents to the press gallery, and expects to make a later report on that subject.

## STANDARD OIL COMPANY ASKS FOR INDEMNITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Oil Company will seek indemnity for the destruction of its oil properties in Rumania at the time of the German invasion of that country.

This became known when the following statement was obtained at the company's offices:

"On inquiry at the offices of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey today the statement was made that the company's Rumanian properties, having been destroyed, indemnity would be sought, but that no determination has yet been reached as to ways and means."

The Standard Oil officials declined to indicate what Government or governments they believe responsible for the destruction of the properties. It is understood that they have taken up the question with the State Department at Washington.

According to cable reports from London, a commission of the Entente Allies, headed by military officers, destroyed all the oil properties in Rumania 10 days before the capture of the fields by the Germans.

### NEW YORK SUFFRAGE BILL

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has voted unanimously to report favorably the Woman Suffrage Referendum Bill. Arrangements subsequently were made for the passage of the measure by the Senate next Tuesday. If this program is carried out, and leaders of the Woman Suffrage Party have been assured that it will be, the men will vote again this fall on the question of extending the franchise to women.

### BRYAN PORTRAIT ARRIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A portrait of William Jennings Bryan arrived at the State Department yesterday to be hung in the diplomatic reception room with portraits of other former Secretaries of State. It is three-quarters length and represents Mr. Bryan as holding a manuscript in his hand headed: "Department of State, Peace Plan."

## LORD FISHER AND ADMIRAL SIR HEDWORTH MEUX

(Continued from page one)

is by no means a state secret. It occurred in the days when Mr. Winston Churchill was First Lord, and Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord, in Whitehall. Now Mr. Churchill's manner was by no means always a persuasive one, and he was constantly at war with the other members of the board. There was one moment, for instance, at the time of the threatened Ulster rebellion, when he went so far along the path of ministerial irresponsibility, as to ignore his colleagues, and to give a quite illegal order for a portion of the fleet to steam for Belfast. It was his precipitancy on this occasion which caused that famous and hurried return of Mr. Asquith to London, on a certain week end, and there is no reason to believe that when it came to the turn of Lord Fisher, he treated him with any more consideration than he had previously extended to Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Anyway both Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher were sufficiently masterful individuals, and they came as near grinding each other's faces, in the early days of the war, as was compatible with official dignity. Lord Fisher had made up his mind to get rid of Mr. Churchill, whilst Mr. Churchill was of no means keen on retaining the services of Lord Fisher. Lord Fisher's strategy proved, however, distinctly defective. He chose what he thought was a critical moment to demand from the Prime Minister Mr. Churchill's removal from the Admiralty. The Prime Minister naturally demurred to having his hand forced. Whereupon Lord Fisher announced to Mr. Asquith that he was going to Scotland that night, and should not return to the Admiralty if Mr. Churchill remained there. It was this action to which Sir Hedworth was alluding, and which he declared constituted a desertion of his post, in a way which would have made Lord Fisher liable to be shot by a court-martial, if he had been on active service.

Mr. Asquith is, however, like Mr. Gladstone, "an old Parliamentary hand." He was not in the least bluffed by Lord Fisher's ultimatum. He knew, no doubt, that Mr. Churchill had made himself sufficiently difficult, but he had a very strong opinion as to Lord Fisher's conduct in endeavoring to rid himself of what he regarded as a disagreeable colleague, without any reference at all to the necessities of the country or the fleet. He therefore did the very last thing that Lord Fisher had deemed possible. He called his bluff.

In other words, he gave him the choice between accepting the status quo, for the good of the navy and the country, or going to Scotland and stopping there.

The proposal, in short, was one horn of the dilemma in company with Mr. Churchill, or the other horn in the solitude of the Highlands.

Whether Lord Fisher thought he was sufficiently indispensable to gain a strategical victory or not, he alone knows in any case he elected for the solitude in Scotland. If he expected to be called back, he was bitterly disappointed. Mr. Asquith called a brilliant sailor, Sir Henry Jackson, to the Admiralty, and things went on very much as they had before.

There is no question that Lord Fisher's action was resented strongly by all the great officers of the fleet who were in the confidence of the Cabinet. It was felt that he had placed his own interests and his own feelings before his responsibility to the country, and that however much he might have disagreed with Mr. Churchill, he should have sacrificed everything to the good of the country. It is this feeling which Sir Hedworth Meux gave expression to, in the House of Commons, and no doubt the warmth of his remarks was generated by what he called the hydra-headed conspiracy, namely a political intrigue of very far-reaching dimensions, started for the purpose of restoring Lord Fisher to a post which he had deserted.

### SCHOOL CHILDREN TO WORK ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Thanks to the initiative of a professor at the Lakana College, M. Lavarenne, a movement to recruit workers on the land among schoolboys and schoolgirls has been started and has received the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, M. Clément. Schools, colleges, professional training centers, physical training associations, Boy Scouts, are to cooperate in the forming of an organization throughout the country which will work in conjunction with the Ligue du Retour à la Terre. It will furnish and equip bands of workers who will help farmers to cultivate their land, and will also proceed to the clearing of waste lands in the neighborhood of towns. The work of organizing this supplementary labor is to be carried out thoroughly, and the boys and girls who devote part of their time to agriculture will receive adequate training in the subject by means of lectures and experiments.

The cooperation of the Ligue du Retour à la Terre in the movement insures thoroughness in the tuition imparted as the object of the league is not merely to get workers to meet present needs, but to make agricultural pursuits sufficiently agreeable and profitable to induce a return to the land among the urban populations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Opening Month of 1917 Witnesses Recognition of Claim to Vote and Also of Women's Work and Abilities in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first month of the year 1917 has witnessed the recognition of the women's claim to franchise in Great Britain. Memorable as is such an event, the practical recognition of women's work and abilities by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the creation of the Women's Department of National Service to be organized and managed by women, deserves to rank with it. It is safe to say that but for the revolutionary forces engendered by the European War many years would have elapsed before so radical a recognition of the status of women would have occurred in England. A point to be made when reviewing the events which led to the reappearance of the women's franchise question in the front rank of actual politics, is the fact that it has not been caused by agitation on the part of women, but by the force of events rendering the revision of the electoral register a necessity. Immediately on the outbreak of war, the women, who for years had devoted their time and energies to the sole prosecution of the women's franchise campaign, turned their whole attention to giving support to the Government, who had pledged the country to the waging of a war which the women, in common with the proletariat, were not slow to recognize was on the ultimate success of which depended the future of democracy and consequently of the rights of women. Acts of militancy ceased at once, and the women's organizations devoted themselves to war work in its many branches.

The nature of the report of the Electoral Reform Conference on the subject of women's franchise has been a subject for conjecture ever since the conference was first appointed early in October. At one time rumor was rife to the effect that it had left the women's question out of the report. This impression was strengthened by the fact that Mr. Lloyd George, in his great speech on his accession to the Premiership, did not make any mention of a national franchise. The issue of the report on January 31, in the form of a letter to the Prime Minister by the Speaker, Mr. Lowther, the president of the conference, set such fears at rest, though it would be idle to pretend that the report as it stands satisfies the women's demand for a civic equality with men. The paragraph affecting Women's Suffrage is as follows: "All the resolutions (in the report) up to this point were unanimous; but only by a majority did the conference decide that 'some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred.' A majority was also of the opinion that if Parliament accepts this plan, the most practical form would be to confer the vote on 'any woman on the Local Government register who has attained a specified age and the wife of any man who is on that register if she has attained that age.' Various ages were discussed of which 30 and 35 received the most favor; and it was further resolved that if Parliament grants the franchise, any woman of the specified age who is graduate of any University having Parliamentary representation should be entitled to vote as a University elector."

The feeling in many quarters is that the age limit mentioned is little short of ridiculous, but though this opinion is widely held by partisans of woman suffrage, it has to be recognized that quite apart from any remaining vestige of prejudice that may have influenced the deliberations of the conference, it had to face the fact that the granting of equal franchise to men and women would cause a tremendous preponderance of women in the electorate. This objection to woman suffrage which existed before the war has, of course been intensified by it. But this, after all, is really nothing but a question of means and methods, which does not alter the great fact that the right of women to vote has been publicly and officially recognized in Great Britain. That this recognition on the part of the conference is based on a similar recognition of the justice of the women's cause the country at large is shown in some of the newspaper articles which greeted the proposed reform.

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The Times: "For our own part, as we have said before, we have always regarded woman suffrage as one of the changes which are inherent in the circumstances of the war, though these circumstances are far too seldom understood or expressed. Nothing, for instance, could be more insulting to the patriotism of women than the suggestion, which is often put forward, that the vote is a fitting 'reward' for war-time work. Good work is its own reward. The real case for their enfranchisement in these days rests on the palpable injustice of leaving the women, who have become, for the first time, an essential factor in the national effort, to fight their industrial battles hereafter without such help as the vote provides. . . . We doubt very much whether there is any great hostility left in this country to the principle of woman suffrage."

The Daily Chronicle: "As for women's suffrage, on which alone the recommendations are not unanimous,

we believe that Parliament must feel bound to grant it in some form."

The Daily News: "Woman suffrage, assuming the report to be accepted, is an accomplished fact. The system proposed is one that cannot stand, for it differentiates obviously against single women, among whom are some of the most earnest and best qualified politicians of their sex. The barriers set up are in the highest degree artificial, and seem almost erected deliberately to invite attack. But those are trifles compared to the admission of the principle of woman suffrage, and the principle is clearly admitted, and can never again become a matter of controversy. The reservations are probably due to a natural reluctance to create without trial an electorate in which the women's vote would preponderate."

The Manchester Guardian: "It could hardly be expected that the proposal to extend the franchise to women should be carried unanimously in a committee constituted as this committee was, or perhaps in any committee of 30 impartially chosen. But the majority in favor of it is believed to have been considerable, and since it would now be hopeless to pass any franchise bill from which women were excluded, the fact that opinion in the committee on this as on one or two other points of less importance was not unanimous need not be regarded as imperiling the prospects of the reform. The proposal of the committee is at once adequate in principle and prudent in substance. The difficulty, which it must be admitted is a real if not a very formidable one, is that if women were enfranchised on the same terms as men they would constitute a considerable majority of the electorate, is met by fixing the age of qualification of women considerably higher than that for men. . . . we shall not grumble, rather we shall throw up our caps and rejoice that at last the spirit of liberty has spread wide her wings, and that the Nation has called to her support and to a share in her counsels that great body of her children whom in war she has found not least daring and efficient."

The Glasgow Herald: "Woman suffrage is left more or less open. A majority has decided that 'some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred.' And by the same majority some suggestions are put forward. The champions of the cause will rightly think that this is a substantial advance. But the Nation is not now wedded to a stubborn opposition to the principle."

### PARLIAMENT VERSUS THE PRESS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The speech which M. Deschanel made at the opening of Parliament in his capacity of president of the Chamber of Deputies has met with both approval and criticism in the press. That keenly critical political writer, who contributes to Gustave Hervé's paper under the name of "Lysis," sees, in the speech, a confirmation of all that he has had to say in condemnation of the abuses which have crept into French parliamentarism during the last 30 years. M. Deschanel was defending his colleagues of the Chamber: now, asks "Lysis," is there, apart from the press, which is too carefully muzzled by the censor to be able to express itself freely, a campaign against parliamentarism in the country? There is no trace of it, but the reason is that our political organizations have their interests bound up not merely with our institutions, which would be natural enough, but with their failings, and that, supported by these, they cannot fight against them. Is it not significant that parliamentarians, who are masters of the press and of the existing parties, should lose their heads simply because there are one or two writers left of sufficient independence to criticize them. They are aware that they are not standing on solid ground, that public opinion is against them, and they are right on this point. M. Deschanel's speech was undemocratic and almost unconstitutional in its tendency. According to the Republican system, deputies are representatives of the electors who appoint them and judge of their attitude. Public opinion, therefore, should have complete freedom to express itself. The censorship is already putting many obstacles in the way of the exercise of its rights: if, added to this, criticism of the attitude of deputies were regarded as subversive, the democratic regime would have been suppressed in favor of a parliamentary dictatorship. That would be a coup d'état carried out in a wrong direction because the country would have no confidence in such a form of government. Institutions are one thing, men in power quite another. They may prove unequal to their task and it is in accordance with the system that they should be taxed with it. It is left to them to defend themselves and to prove that they foresaw the war and that they did marvels in the way of providing the country with guns, munitions, etc. It becomes clear to public opinion, concludes "Lysis," that parliamentarians of all parties may either be representatives of the people, sincerely wishful of accomplishing their duty, or else men who are merely exercising a trade, obedient to that solidarity which binds together persons engaged in the same industry against their natural opponent, the client. Parliamentarians will not accept the idea that they may be asked to give an account of themselves and that they may be held responsible for the conduct of the war; they wish to have the power without running any risks, to enjoy popularity when all goes well, but to throw the blame on the Government and on the high command if there is failure. These are extraordinary pretensions, it must be conceded, at a period when the idea of responsibility is making such tremendous headway.

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The Times: "For our own part, as we have said before, we have always regarded woman suffrage as one of the changes which are inherent in the circumstances of the war, though these circumstances are far too seldom understood or expressed. Nothing, for instance, could be more insulting to the patriotism of women than the suggestion, which is often put forward, that the vote is a fitting 'reward' for war-time work. Good work is its own reward. The real case for their enfranchisement in these days rests on the palpable injustice of leaving the women, who have become, for the first time, an essential factor in the national effort, to fight their industrial battles hereafter without such help as the vote provides. . . . We doubt very much whether there is any great hostility left in this country to the principle of woman suffrage."

The Daily Chronicle: "As for women's suffrage, on which alone the recommendations are not unanimous,

## LECTURES GIVEN DURING CIVIC WEEK IN DUBLIN

City Planning, Housing and Traffic Among the Subjects Discussed at the Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—An interesting lecture on the designs for the town plan of Dublin was delivered in that city during Civic Week by Prof. Patrick Abercrombie of Liverpool University. The lecture was given with the enthusiasm born of a love for and a mastery of the subject in hand, and was keenly appreciated by a crowded audience. The Rev. Dr. Bernard, Archbishop of Dublin, introduced the lecturer, who with his associates, Messrs. S. and A. Kelly, architects, Liverpool, was the winner of the Aberdeen prize.

The Manchester Guardian: "It could hardly be expected that the proposal to extend the franchise to women should be carried unanimously in a committee constituted as this committee was, or perhaps in any committee of 30 impartially chosen. But the majority in favor of it is believed to have been considerable, and since it would now be hopeless to pass any franchise bill from which women were excluded, the fact that opinion in the committee on this as on one or two other points of less importance was not unanimous need not be regarded as imperiling the prospects of the reform. The proposal of the committee is at once adequate in principle and prudent in substance. The difficulty, which it must be admitted is a real if not a very formidable one, is that if women were enfranchised on the same terms as men they would constitute a considerable majority of the electorate, is met by fixing the age of qualification of women considerably higher than that for men. . . . we shall not grumble, rather we shall throw up our caps and rejoice that at last the spirit of liberty has spread wide her wings, and that the Nation has called to her support and to a share in her counsels that great body of her children whom in war she has found not least daring and efficient."

The Glasgow Herald: "Woman suffrage is left more or less open. A majority has decided that 'some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred.' And by the same majority some suggestions are put forward. The champions of the cause will rightly think that this is a substantial advance. But the Nation is not now wedded to a stubborn opposition to the principle."

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Hyde Park Corner

## HYDE PARK CORNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a map of Hyde Park of the year 1736 two roads are shown running parallel with what is now Knightsbridge. These are the King's Old Road or Lamp Road and the King's New Road. The Lamp Road ran almost exactly where Rotten Row now is, and the New Road ran inside the park in the same direction as Kensington Gore. From Hyde Park Corner up to Tyburn is a double row of walnut trees with a wide gravel walk between. The Stuart ring is still marked lying about 150 yards to the north of the east end of the Serpentine.

To get any idea at all of how Hyde Park and its famous corner appeared to the people of the Eighteenth Century it is necessary to realize that the London of that day did not extend as far west as Hyde Park, which was a pleasure outside the bounds of the city. It lay on the great west road which ran by Knightsbridge, an independent village, or perhaps town, to Brentford beyond.

In the present day Hyde Park Corner is a particularly busy thoroughfare in the West End of London, which lies in between two parks and is the center of a bifurcation of roads. There is spaciousness and dignity about this "Place" as it would be called by the French, which is due perhaps to the vicinity of the Palace, and to the fact that Hyde Park is the traditional rendezvous of London society during the weeks of the London season, a custom which has survived from Stuart days. The gates of Hyde Park face the Wellington arch at the top of Constitution Hill and the magnificent Quadrangle, the work of Capt. Adrian Jones, by which the arch is crowned. To the eye, Hyde Park Corner presents an attractive color scheme formed by the contrast of green trees with the stone of the gateway arches, the line and color effect of which is prolonged by the colonnade of Apsley House. From Piccadilly, or from almost and point of approach, attention is inevitably drawn to this austere building of gray stone which flanks the park gates on the east side. The great house stands aloof from the gay crowds and bustling life at its gates. It has an air, the air which history and association impart to stones, a flavor as of something which has passed and yet essentially remains. On a roadway island is Boadicea's statue of the Duke of Wellington on horseback—the Iron Duke; he who, one day in the early Nineteenth Century, came riding up Constitution Hill, followed by an immense and cheering crowd. Stiff and erect in a plain blue frock coat he appeared not even to notice the people, but on reaching Apsley House he stopped at the gate, and, turning to the mob, pointed to the heavy iron shutters on every window, bowed in silent sarcasm and entered the court without uttering a word. Thus he marked his contempt for that fickle populace who, after hailing him as the savior of their country had a few short years later turned to rend him.

Apsley House was the gift of the Nation to the Duke of Wellington in 1820. It has stood at the corner of Hyde Park since the Eighteenth Century, though not under its present aspect. There is a tradition, which appears fairly authentic, that the site of the house was bestowed by George II on a soldier who had fought under him at Dettingen and whose wife kept an apple stall where Apsley House now stands. "But, however, this may be, in 1734 it became the property of Henry, Lord Apsley, Lord Chancellor, afterward the second Lord Bathurst. The house which he built was of red brick and contemporary with it was the old lodge at the park gates, from which ran a low brick wall to Knightsbridge. Next the lodge was a small cottage, known as the Curds-and-Whey House. The rest was open ground. This was the Hyde Park Corner of the Eighteenth Century, and it disappeared about 1825. The little brick wall gave way to park railings, just

as, in its day, it had superseded the palings which fenced the Royal hunting ground. Before the Stuarts and the latter Tudors the Park formed part of the Manor of Hyde, which belonged to the monks of Westminster. For these monks Edward the Confessor built the bridge which gave its name to "Knightsbridge" or "Kynges brige," and which spanned the little river Westbourne on the spot where Albert Gate now stands. There is some uncertainty about the building of this bridge by the Confessor, but that he gave a number of his acres to the Abbot of Westminster is vouched for by a charter now in the British Museum, which specifies the monks' special prerogatives as being "every third tree, and every horse-load of fruit grown in an adjacent wood at Kyngesbrige, as heretofore by law accustomed."

The addition of the Manor of Hyde to the Crown property in Henry VII's reign extended the royal hunting ground from Westminster Palace to St. Giles-in-the-Fields, from thence to Islington, to Our Lady of the Oak, to Highgate, and to Hornsey Park in one direction, and to Knightsbridge and Tyburn in another. Elizabeth, who had all a Tudor's love of the chase, must often have ridden along the forest glades accompanied by Burleigh, Raleigh or the Earl of Leicester. But these days of dalliance terminated abruptly with the troubles of Charles I's reign, and Hyde Park became the rallying ground during the Civil Wars of London's trained bands. Fighting seems to have taken place close to the park, judging from the helmets and swords which have been recovered in and around Knightsbridge. Holland House was at one time the headquarters of Lord Fairfax, and in 1859 the "Rose and Crown," formerly the "Oliver Cromwell," still stood where, tradition has it, Cromwell's bodyguard was once quartered. But apart from this dramatic interlude which closed with the Restoration, the history of Hyde Park is that of the beaux and gallants of the London of the last three hundred years. The Hyde Park of Rotten Row is not so dissimilar to that "Park" where Samuel Pepys "observed many fine ladies and staid till all were gone almost," or to the park described in the ballad of the Restoration:

"The Park shone brighter than the skies.  
Sing tantarara tantive.  
With jewels and gold and ladies' eyes  
That sparkled and cry'd, come see me!  
Of all parts of England, Hide Park  
hath the name  
For coaches and horses, and persons  
of fame:  
It looked at first sight like a field full  
of flame,  
Which made me ride up tantive."

Probably one of the strangest sights ever witnessed on the great highroad which runs by the Park gates was the wild rush out of the city of the people of London in April, 1750. A prediction of an earthquake had been made and had gone like wildfire round the town, with the result that on the evening of the night of the predicted disaster, the people hurried into the parks and fields; some spent the night in boats, and people of fashion sat in their coaches till daybreak. Lodgings on the outskirts of London, even as far as Windsor, were not to be had; "so far, and even to their wits' ends," says a contemporary, "had their superstitious fears driven them." One is irresistibly reminded of the famous Duchess of Bolton, who on hearing that the destruction of the world was imminent announced her immediate intention of setting off for China.

But above these, motley crowds which through the centuries have played away the hours in the shade of the Park trees stands, as if in another world, the man who won the day on the field of Waterloo. Every year on the anniversary of the battle the Duke of Wellington entertained the King, the royal dukes, foreign ambassadors and his companion at arms at dinner in the great gallery of Apsley House. The King, says a guest describing one of these famous Waterloo dinners, is on the Duke's right hand. Just before the dessert courses the Duke rises and gives the toast "His Majesty." The guests all rise and is drunk in silence, the King also rising and bowing to the company. Few minutes later the King gives "The Duke of Wellington." His Majesty says that "had it not been for his friend

## WELSH COAL OWNERS AND RECRUITING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Wales.—Mr. Finlay A. Gibson, secretary of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners Association, has issued the following statement:

The action of the Home Office and the War Office in reviewing recruiting in the coal-mining industry was considered at a meeting of coalowners' representatives on the South Wales Coal Trade Conciliation Board. In view of the vital importance of the coal mining industry the Government put a stop to enlistment of miners over a year ago, and in the application of war measures affecting coal mining employment which was afterwards taken, the Home Office frequently consulted and cooperated with the coal trade organizations. No such consultation has taken place in regard to the steps now being taken with a view to the calling up of a large number of miners. Recently the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners Association ascertained indirectly and unofficially that the Government had canceled the temporary exemptions granted to men who entered the mining industry after Aug. 14, 1915, having previously been engaged in other occupations and to unskilled men employed on the surface, that the exemptions granted to men who were persistently working short time would be reconsidered by the colliery recruiting courts, and that an opportunity was to be given to other miners to volunteer for military service.

The coal owners do not wish to interfere with such military measures as the Government may consider necessary in the national interests. On the contrary they are ready to place at the disposal of the Government any services of which their organizations and their local mining knowledge and experience are capable; but they view with apprehension the enforcement of arrangements made by the military and Home Office authorities without any consultation with those to whom the State looks for the maintenance of the coal production of the country. Accordingly the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners Association telegraphed to the Home Office pointing out the danger of a stoppage of work at individual collieries arising from the application of arrangements which did not sufficiently discriminate between services which could and could not be dispensed with, and proposed an immediate conference in London between the Home Office and War Office and a committee of managers to discuss the question of details. A reply was read regretting that the arrangements already settled could not be postponed, and appealing to the owners to facilitate to the utmost of their power the measures which had been adopted to obtain more recruits for the army.

The coal owners are prepared to give the fullest response to this appeal by immediate and effective assistance along those lines which their practical knowledge of the varying degrees of labor indispensability enables them to propose to the military authorities. No uniform steps in the matter of recruiting are practicable. The proportion of men to be withdrawn and the classes from which the recruits may safely be called up must differ at practically every colliery, and the surest way of settling these important details on which depends the continued working of collieries in the most vital of all the coal fields of the country is by consultation and agreement with the colliery managers. At their meeting on Jan. 27 the coalowners' representatives on the Conciliation Board once again assured the authorities that they are raising no objection against the withdrawal of the men, but at the same time decided to renew their request that the Home Office should agree to meet immediately a deputation representing the colliery managers to discuss and arrange details.

## SERVICE CARDS IN CANADA ARE WELL FILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC ONLY PROVINCE WHERE DISINCLINATION TO SIGN IS SHOWN

—BOARD NOW ORGANIZING LABOR FOR FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—R. B. Bennett, Director-General of National Service, estimates that 80 per cent of the national service cards have been returned. Quebec is the only province where there has been any disinclination shown toward national service. The time for completing national service cards has been extended for another month to afford further opportunity for Quebec citizens to forward cards.

The National Service Board is now organizing labor for the farms. It is estimated that there are in western Canada 375,000 more acres of land ready for cropping this coming spring than last year. The shortage of labor in the West, owing to the heavy enlistments, is about 15,000 men. This deficiency can only be supplied from three sources: (a) From cities and towns by men not available for military service but who possess some actual knowledge of farming or, at least, of handling horses; (b) from the province of Quebec, this being the only part of Canada where, from information disclosed by national service cards, there appears to be a surplus of suitable labor; and (c) from the United States.

An occupational survey has been made by the board. Through this survey it is proposed to determine the conditions of employment prior to the outbreak of the war, the present conditions and the probable after-war situation in regard to labor. This work will be completed and the information tabulated prior to completing the classifications of the national service cards. One of the important objects will be to supply any labor deficiency that may now be found to exist in essential industries.

Definite plans are being prepared for the demobilization of the Canadian overseas forces. It is believed that the information obtained by the parliamentary committee recently appointed and by the various organizations throughout the country can be systematized and utilized to the greatest effect by the Board of National Service. It is proposed to obtain detailed information from all Canadian soldiers overseas, bearing on what work they are best fitted to undertake by reason of their former occupations and training. The information so obtained will be classified and the necessary organization created, with the aid of existing agencies, to provide suitable occupations for the men as they are returned and demobilized.

SPANISH OFFICER CRITICIZES ALLIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

BARCELONA, Spain.—A number of explanations are in circulation concerning the arrest of the military officer who writes war articles under the pseudonym of "Armando Guerra," and the pro-German press is especially active in the matter. The true facts of an affair which is certainly of considerable importance are as follows: The real name of "Armando Guerra" is Francisco Martin Llorente, and he is an officer in active service and a commanding officer in the Spanish Army. Soon after the beginning of the war he began to write articles upon the belligerent forces and their progress, which have been frankly pro-German all the time and often very violent, the writer never concealing his view that victory for the Central Powers was certain. Nearly two years ago the Government issued an order making it illegal for officers in the Army to discuss, explain or express their opinions upon the progress of the war.

in any public manner, by which even in such a small matter the neutral attitude of Spain might seem to be prejudiced. The Army was in general strongly Germanophile at the beginning of the war, as was inevitable considering the German training and ideals of many of its officers, but this feeling has changed with the successes of the Allies, particularly at Verdun, which marked the turning-point in Spanish opinion. "Armando Guerra," however, has hitherto escaped censure by the authorities. His articles in El Debate have been particularly violent of late. Circumstances, however, failed him when he changed the pen for the public platform, and thus exposed himself directly to the military law in this matter, as explained. He arranged to give a series of lectures in Valencia and Barcelona. Here in Barcelona a meeting was organized by an American journalist, and among those invited to it were the consuls of the Central Empires and the editor of El Correo Catalan, the Jaimista organ, "Armando Guerra," duly delivered an address, and it was of a character that was extremely offensive to the Allied nations. The Captain-General of Catalonia immediately telegraphed to General Luque, Minister of War, at Madrid and when "Armando Guerra" arrived there on his return from Barcelona he was arrested and proceedings are now pending. The matter has created a great sensation.

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**PRESIDENT TO PROCEED ON HIS OWN AUTHORITY**

(Continued from page, one)

tee for its consideration. No meeting of the Rules Committee will be held until Thursday morning according to a member of the committee.

The Flood Bill, then, can not be considered earlier than Thursday and there is likelihood that the action of the Senate will be awaited and then the bill passed by the Senate substituted for consideration by the House, a bill passed by the Senate having a privileged place on the program and obviating the necessity for a rule.

The minority report of Representative Shackleford already has been prepared. One paragraph reads: "In my judgment our interest counsels that we should remain at peace, that we should forego our rights to navigate the high seas embraced in the war zones declared by Great Britain and by Germany rather than to wage war to enforce such rights."

Mr. Shackleford states his confidence in the President, but maintains that Congress should guard its right to declare war. He maintains that the resolution amounts to giving the President the right "to wage war on behalf of the United States."

**Senate Measure Delayed**

**Bill to Grant Power to President to Come Up at Once**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Positive authority for United States merchant vessels to arm defensively fore and aft against unlawful attack on the high seas is proposed to be granted in a bill introduced in the Senate late Tuesday by direction of the Foreign Relations Committee, and in response to the President's address in Congress Monday. If this bill is enacted, commanders of commerce carriers will not have to wait until the President determines that the time has come when the country's shipping ought to arm, notwithstanding that the President simply asked authority to supply armament only "should that become necessary."

The action of the committee in striking the latter clause out of the draft of the bill as it was outlined at the White House, is an indication of the determination of some Senators to grant nothing short of specific authority in handling the international situation. This element was not successful, however, in striking from the draft the phrase authorizing the President "to employ such other instrumentalities and methods as may in his judgment and discretion seem necessary," and a protracted debate upon this point is assured when the bill reaches the Senate floor. While the Foreign Relations Committee was in session considering the draft, the Republican filibuster for an extra session of the next Congress was continued in the Senate.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin precipitated discussion of armed merchantmen when he questioned the purpose of the \$6,381,174 provision in the Naval Appropriation Bill, for "batteries for merchant auxiliaries."

It took some time to convince the Senator that this sum, an increase of \$600,000 over the House provision, was not to be used for arming merchant vessels until such time as they may be commanded by the Government as auxiliaries to the naval fleet.

The first opposition to the bill granting authority to arm merchant ships came also from Senator La Follette. The bill was introduced by Senator Stone of Missouri. Foreign Relations Committee chairman, who asked, out of regular order, for permission to introduce it, requesting that it be given first and second readings at once, with a view to saving one day in passing it.

Upon the completion of the first reading Senator La Follette raised a point of order that unanimous consent had not been granted to introduce the bill, but the Chair ruled otherwise. Thereupon the Senator raised his objection to the second reading, so the bill went over until today, although Senator Stone had requested its immediate reference to the Foreign Relations Committee for formal action.

Senator Stone declined to state, at the request of Senator Watson, Republican, of Indiana, whether or not the committee voted unanimously to introduce the measure.

Like the Flood Bill, now being considered in the House, the Senate measure would authorize a bond issue of \$100,000,000 for carrying out the provisions of the proposed act. The Senate bill, however, specifies that not more than \$25,000,000 may be transferred to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for the purpose of giving the merchant marine encouragement to traverse the seas in face of the submarine menace.

The section authorizing the arming of ships follows:

"That the commanders and crews of all merchant vessels of the United States and bearing the registry of the United States, are hereby authorized to arm and defend such vessels against unlawful attacks, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to supply such vessels with defensive arms, fore and aft, and also with the necessary ammunition and means of making use of them, and that he be and is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such other instrumentalities and methods as may, in his judgment, seem necessary and adequate to protect such vessels and the citizens of the United States in their lawful and peaceful pursuits on the high seas."

The sum of \$200,000,000 is hereby appropriated to be expended by the President of the United States for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions, the said sum to

be available until the first day of January, 1918.

"For the purpose of meeting the expenditures herein authorized, the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States and to issue therefor bonds of the United States not exceeding in the aggregate \$100,000,000, said bonds to be in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent per annum. Provided that such bonds shall be sold at not less than par, shall not carry the circulation privilege, and that all citizens of the United States shall be given an equal opportunity to subscribe thereto, but no commission shall be allowed or paid thereon; that both principal and interest shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, and be exempt from all taxation and duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form of all State, municipal or local authorities; that any bonds issued hereunder may, under such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than three per cent per annum if any bonds shall be issued by the United States at a higher rate than three per cent per annum by virtue of any act passed on or before Dec. 31, 1918.

"In order to pay the necessary expenses connected with the said issue of bonds, or any conversions thereof, a sum not exceeding one-fifth of 1 per cent of the amount of bonds herein authorized to be issued, or which may be converted, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

"The President is authorized to transact so much of the amount herein appropriated as he may deem necessary not exceeding \$25,000,000 to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance created by act of Congress, approved Sept. 2, 1914, for the purpose of insuring vessels, their freight, passage moneys and cargoes against loss or damage by the present risks of war."

The feeling is strong that if there were any question of action by Congress along the lines requested by the President, that uncertainty has been removed by the sinking of the *Laconia*. On the other hand, there are a few members of Congress who feel that in the event of other incidents of the kind, a situation would arise in which unlimited authority, amounting almost to the war-making prerogative, might not be wisely given to an individual. There is some question, too, as to the constitutionality of Congress delegating unlimited power which belongs primarily to itself.

From the standpoint of the President, however, as he himself said, he has the authority, undoubtedly, under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to protect United States citizens and property on the sea, and he might exercise it, possibly without question. But the present situation is so important and so fraught with possibilities that might affect the very existence of the Nation, he wants to have behind him, in whatever he does, the backing of the Congress and the public opinion of the Nation. That is why he asked for authority which, in his own thought, he feels he already possesses.

**Army Bill Reported**

Appropriations Increased in Senate to \$277,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Army Appropriation Bill reported to the Senate today carries increases totaling \$38,000,000 over the measure as it left the House. The Senate Military Affairs Committee voted to report the bill providing for appropriations of \$277,000,000 for the Army for the next fiscal year. Last year Congress appropriated \$267,596,000 for the Army.

The chief item of increase agreed to by the Senate committee is \$13,643,232 for clothing and camp equipment, making a total of \$28,000,000 for this purpose. The next largest increase is \$4,500,000 for automatic machine rifles. The appropriation for signal service is increased by \$2,800,000, while an increase of \$1,350,300 is made for manufacture of arms.

Other important items of increase voted: Subsistence of army, \$2,793,394; regular supplies for quartermaster corps, \$2,453,996; transportation, \$1,373,780; military roads in Alaska, \$500,000; civilian military training, \$1,031,000; rifle ranges for civilian instruction, \$225,000; small arms target practice, \$850,000; infantry equipment of National Guard, \$400,000; ordnance stores, \$970,000; additional land at Ft. Sam Houston, \$330,000; pay of line officers, \$1,000,000; pay of officers of reserve corps, \$1,500,000; pay of officers of National Guard, \$500,000; pay of enlisted men, \$2,000,000.

The chief decreases are \$3,000,000 for arms, uniforms and equipment of the National Guard, and \$50,000 for foreign service pay of enlisted men.

The Senate Committee added an amendment the bill for universal military training and service.

**Revenue Bill Changes**

Three Amendments Are Proposed by Senator Lodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts today proposed an amendment to the Administration's revenue bill providing for a tax on imports that are the product of child labor in other countries. He said this provision was demanded by the operation of the child labor law which became operative in the United States.

Two other amendments were offered, one for the purpose of lightening the

burden of the excess-profits tax proposed in the bill. He contended the provision in the bill puts a direct burden on enterprise. The other amendment, he said, upholds the fundamental of the excess-profits tax as it was adopted in the Income Tax Law.

**Hoy Pleads for Action**

Relative of Laconia Passengers Cables President Wilson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A plea from Austin Y. Hoy, son of Mrs. Mary Hoy and brother of Miss Elizabeth Hoy, who perished of exposure after the torpedoing of the *Laconia*, was received today by President Wilson. The telegram, sent from London, follows:

"I am an American citizen, living abroad not as an expatriate, but for the promotion of American trade.

"I love the flag, believing in its significance.

"I love mother and sister, passengers on the *Laconia*, who have been foully murdered on the high seas.

"As an American citizen outraged, and as such fully within my rights—as an American son and brother, bereaved, I call upon my Government to preserve its citizens' self-respect and save others of my countrymen from such deep grief as I now feel.

"I am of military age, able to fight.

"If it stultifies my manhood and my nation's by remaining passive under outrage, I shall seek a man's chance under another flag."

**Would "Direct" President**

Representative Gardner Would Give Greater Power

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Gardner, in a speech in the House yesterday, said he would try to amend the measure asked for by President Wilson so that it would "direct" instead of merely "authorize" the President to protect American rights at sea. Mr. Gardner also said he would like to see the so-called "blanket clause" made even stronger than it is.

"If Congress strikes out the blanket clause and restricts its instructions to the President solely to the matter of arming merchant vessels," said Mr. Gardner, "the world and the President himself may very well believe that Congress is unwilling to go further."

While Mr. Gardner expressed hope for an extra session of Congress, he said that holding up appropriation bills would be of little avail in forcing one on the President, as "there is enough money in the Treasury to run the Government till July 1 next."

**French Paper's Views**

How President Wilson's Action Is Regarded in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—President Wilson executes without haste resolutions which his conscience indicates to him, but with an impulsive firmness," says the *Temps*, after summarizing the various steps to be taken by Mr. Wilson in the European war.

"President Wilson," the paper adds, "is not suspected of wishing war. He has made sacrifices for peace which prove his forbearance. He testifies again in his new message to Congress his strong desire to avoid war as long as possible, but he will not abandon the very essential rights of American citizens, whose defense is incumbent upon him, even if other neutrals show themselves less resolute than he had hoped."

"The President, after the rupture with Germany, addressed himself to Austria, asking that country to say precisely whether it also withdrew the promises made after the torpedoing of the *Ancona* and Persia. The President follows his course methodically, if the Government at Vienna, as indicated by semi-official communications from Berlin, definitely associates itself with its ally, it will undergo the same fate as Germany."

"Probably the President will take the same attitude toward Turkey, notwithstanding the moral and material interests of Americans in the Ottoman Empire, where they remain the sole guardians of civilization amid Ottoman barbarism."

"The measures for protection asked of Congress constitute a new step which brings the United States to the verge of war."

After calling attention to the fact that the Imperial German Chancellor was to make a statement on the submarine war, and pointing out that President Wilson was probably not unacquainted with this fact when he chose the time for presenting his message to Congress, the paper says:

"The President wishes by this last warning to demonstrate to Berlin that the propagandist maneuvers have not left the United States indifferent in its resolves, and that it is Germany alone on whom depends the chances of peace or war."

The chief decreases are \$3,000,000 for arms, uniforms and equipment of the National Guard, and \$50,000 for foreign service pay of enlisted men.

The Senate Committee added an amendment the bill for universal military training and service.

**SUFFRAGE SCHOOL FOR TEXAS WOMEN**

DALLAS, Tex.—A suffrage school will be conducted in Dallas March 1, 2 and 3 under the direction of instructors sent out from the National American Woman Suffrage Association, says the *News*.

On the night of March 1 a mass meeting will be held in the municipal auditorium. At that time members of the local association announce resolutions will be passed concerning the opposition of Barry Miller to the suffrage resolution voted on by the lower house of the Texas Legislature recently.

The object of the suffrage school, it is stated, is to increase efficiency in suffrage work and thus more speedily bring the final victory for woman suffrage. Those who desire to enter the classes are requested to make application to Mrs. John Davis, secretary of the local association.

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**TREATMENT OF FOREIGN BORN IS OUTLINED**

Council of National Defense Issues Statement Designed to Forestall Dissensions of Race — To Mobilize Good Will

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appeal to the American people to forbear from any act of suspicion or aggression against aliens in the event of war was made today by the Council of National Defense. This council, a recently organized citizen body empowered by Congress and backed by the President to "put America's house in order," industrially, economically and individually, declares, "The presence here at this time of perhaps 8,000,000 aliens is deeply and soberly to be weighed."

Through W. S. Gifford, director of the council, the following statement was made "to forestall bitter dissensions of race arising from acts of passion."

"As an American citizen, outraged, and as such fully within my rights—as an American son and brother, bereaved, I call upon my Government to preserve its citizens' self-respect and save others of my countrymen from such deep grief as I now feel."

"I am of military age, able to fight."

"If it stultifies my manhood and my nation's by remaining passive under outrage, I shall seek a man's chance under another flag."

"I love the flag, believing in its significance."

"I love mother and sister, passengers on the *Laconia*, who have been foully murdered on the high seas."

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## BETTER SYSTEM FOR THE STREET BOARD EXPECTED

Officials See in Investigation of the Boston Finance Commission Opportunity for an Improvement of Methods

Expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 in the last two years on street laying out and construction under direction of the Board of Street Commissioners is being investigated by the Boston Finance Commission, which will make report to the City Council. The money spent each year by the Board of Street Commissioners is raised by bond issues. Francis J. W. Ford, newly elected member of the City Council, offered the order providing for the present investigation into the way the street commissioners spend the borrowed money.

The board of street commissioners has just advertised the laying out and acceptance of some 90 to 95 streets. It has estimated the total cost will reach close to \$1,200,000. Some of these streets are practically constructed, while others are unimproved.

It is the practice of the Board of Street Commissioners to make the formal order for the taking of a street for highway purposes, advertise its laying out and then have the Department of Public Works improve it. In the list of streets just advertised, Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, directs the laying of all sewer, gas, water and other pipes before Tuesday, May 1, this year, at which time no permits for openings will be granted until two years after these streets are paved and accepted formally by the city.

The investigation by the Finance Commission as ordered by the city council is believed at City Hall by many officials as something that should result in betterment of the system of opening streets and having the paving division of the department of public works start upon grading and edgestone laying in the winter months when new construction under direct appropriation in the budget has been completed. Two years ago the paving service of the department of public works was kept for nearly two months, it is said by certain city officials, by the street commissioners at work on street opening and paid for out of money raised by the sale of bonds.

There never has been any assertion that such a practice was contrary to law, but the practice has been criticized as poor use of the taxpayers' money. The carrying through the winter of the paving division of the department of public works on money borrowed on bonds of the city was never intended by the city council and the practice has had other unfavorable results.

Streets have been opened by the street commissioners in early winter and the department of public works has started to improve them, but the actual work of grading, edgestone laying and paving has dragged on for over a year. The case of Everton Street in Dorchester, is one notable example of the lack of system which the finance commission will find. Everton Street was first opened under orders of the board of street commissioners in December, 1915.

The last report to the Commissioner of Public Works on the status of street construction in December, 1916, showed that Everton Street had not been completed in the 13 months since work had started. There was some asphalt laying to be completed by the Central Construction Company and the granite-paved street had not been completed. By the time Everton Street paving and sidewalk laying is completed it is expected that 1½ years will have elapsed since work on the street began.

These methods, which the property owners and the residents of Everton Street have protested as slipshod and worse, it is believed, at City Hall will be reviewed by the Finance Commission and possibly some better plan indicated for completing a street after the street commissioners have turned it over to the Department of Public Works. At least it is held that the divided authority should be made impossible in the future. The care of Everton Street, which first was in the care of the Street Laying Out Department, then the Department of Public Works and later the paving contracting firm, will furnish, it is believed, one striking example of how things should not be done in the future in street construction in Boston.

## AVIATION BASE WANTED IN BILOXI

NEW ORLEANS, La.—"Biloxi, Miss., has the opportunity to become an aviation base for the United States Government," asserted A. B. Lambert, of St. Louis, who is in this city for a visit, says the Times Picayune. Mr. Lambert is vice-president of the Aero Club of America.

He says there is no spot in the United States more practicable for an aviation base and hydroplane and aviation station than Biloxi. Mr. Lambert has proposed that members of the Commercial Club take steps looking toward having Senators John Sharp Williams, James K. Vardaman and Congressman B. P. Harrison use their influence in making Biloxi an aviation base and asking for an appropriation for such a purpose.

## PRIMARY LAW TO STAY

CONCORD, N. H.—The lower branch of the Legislature, by a vote of 227 to 40, has refused to repeal the direct primary law.

## PORTLAND CLUB OPENS NEW HOME AND FRYE HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Me.—Frye Hall and the Portland Women's Club House, Spring Street, were opened for inspection recently, with many present and a reception followed in the evening, there being on each occasion an attendance of about 200 members and friends of the Woman's Literary Union. Receling in the evening were George C. Frye, donor of the club-house and the lot on which the auditorium is located; Mrs. George C. Frye, founder of the Portland Woman's Literary Union and of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Lyman H. Nelson, president of the Portland Woman's Literary Union; Miss Deborah Morton, first vice-president, and Mrs. Percival R. Rolfe, representing the furnishing and decorating committee.

The entertainment provided for the afternoon consisted of readings and music, while in the evening there were selections by the Harvard Quartet, solo dances by Miss Daisy Inc and songs by Mrs. Joseph Whitney. Refreshments were served in the banqueting hall afternoon and evening.

The clubhouse, which is a fine colonial structure, has been thoroughly renovated and handsomely equipped. Rare chairs, antique tables of polished mahogany, stately mirrors and other articles in keeping with bygone days are included in the furnishings.

Adjoining the main house is the new and commodious auditorium, known as Frye Hall, which will seat 1000 or more. The hall, which is on the second floor, is equipped with a stage until the Supreme Court sends down its opinion as to whether the Legislature has the right to define the word "person" in the act providing for the convention.

The bill designed to make members of the Legislature eligible to sit in the Constitutional Convention was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate also ordered to a third reading a bill providing that the State may appropriate annually \$200 as a bounty to any poultry association which exhibits domestic fowls, but that the total appropriation in a year shall not exceed \$200.

In the House yesterday, the Committee on Railroads reported against electrification of railroads in the Metropolitan District. Senator Timilty of Boston dissenting. J. L. Donovan of Boston presented a petition from Mayor Curley that the State provide agencies for the purchase and distribution of food by cities and towns.

Leave to withdraw was reported by the Committee on Constitutional Amendments on the petition of Frank W. Grinell for the preparation of a pamphlet showing the results of votes taken under the Public Policy Law.

The Opposition already has announced itself as favorable to equal suffrage. "Having taken our women into partnership with us in our tremendous task," said Premier Hearst in announcing the Government's decision, "I ask can we justly deny them a share in the Government of the country, the right to have a say about the making of the laws they have been so heroically trying to defend? My answer is, I think not."

## CANADA ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, announces that the date for the starting of the third Canadian domestic war loan had been definitely fixed for March 12. On that day and during the period in which the lists remain open, the prospectus will appear in all the press throughout the Dominion.

The minister has not in view any New York issue at the present time. Any financing which may be found necessary in the United States will be arranged later in the year. It is expected that the proceeds of the coming loan will carry the Dominion Government until midsummer. No details as to amount or price of the loan will be made until the prospectus is published.

## RAILROAD THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—Since word of the break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany was received here, comment has been heard on all sides about the need of an all-rail route to the United States through Central America.

The need of this line is emphasized at present by the prospect that in case the situation between the two countries becomes more serious, great difficulty is likely to be experienced here in getting food supplies. It is also felt that the present situation points to the wisdom of increasing the production of food supplies in this vicinity. There is an abundance of idle land and of unemployed labor available for this purpose.

## LESLIE M. SHAW SPEAKS

Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, was the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the New England Iron and Hardware Association at Hotel Somerset last night. The speaker advocated a larger merchant marine for the United States and declared that if the United States desired to take part in a future league to enforce peace it should take a hand to enforce peace at the present time. Other speakers were Henry G. Wells, president of the State Senate, the Rev. R. Perry Bush, and Charles A. Adams, president of the association.

## BOSTON CITY CLUB

Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals will lecture at the Boston City Club on the Panama Canal tomorrow evening.

Motion pictures will illustrate his talk. He will be given a dinner at 6 o'clock, at which will be present his son, Dr. Thomas R. Goethals, Edmund Billings, Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard, Lieut. Blakeslee of the Navy Yard, George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy, Harry K. White, chairman Massachusetts Branch, Navy League of the United States, James W. Rollins will be toastmaster. About 125 were present.

## SENATORS FAVOR VOTE OF WOMEN ON CONSTITUTION

Bill Providing That They Shall Be Considered "People" Is Substituted for Adverse Report and Given a Reading

Favorable action was taken by the Massachusetts Senate yesterday on the bill to allow women to vote on men on whatever proposed amendments to the Constitution may be submitted to "the people" by the Constitutional Convention. The bill, which provides that women shall be considered "people," was substituted for an adverse committee report and given its first reading. Senator Hobbs of Worcester then announced that when the bill comes up today he will move that it be laid on the table until the Supreme Court sends down its opinion as to whether the Legislature has the right to define the word "person" in the act providing for the convention.

The bill designed to make members of the Legislature eligible to sit in the Constitutional Convention was ordered to a third reading.

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## PROGRESSIVE UNION EFFORTS ARE CRITICIZED

Robert O. Harris, a former justice of the Superior Court, who is a candidate for nomination as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Eighth Plymouth Representative District, has written a letter to Frederick T. Fuller, secretary of the Union for a Progressive Constitution, criticizing the efforts of the union for trying to have elected to the convention only those delegates who are in favor of certain propositions. The communication is in reply to one from the latter, asking how he will vote in the convention on the Initiative and Referendum Amendment.

Judge Harris says he voted "yes" on the question of holding a convention without the impression and belief that it was to be a great deliberative body, made up of men of character and judgment, presumably representing all political parties, all faiths and races, included in a citizenship common to all, and all actuated by a common desire to do what is best for the entire body of the people.

"If it (the convention) is not to be such a body," writes the Judge, "it will prove to be of little, and probably no value, and membership in it will present no opportunities for real service, and will have little attraction for one who desires to serve, and not to merely register."

## BOSTON AS LEADER IN WOOL FORECAST

BOSTON, the leading wool market in the United States, may become the wool market of the world, Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, told members of the Boston Commercial Club last night. He reviewed the recent increases in the wool business done through New England.

"Boston now receives more than half of all the wool imported into the United States," he continued. "Since 1914 these imports have increased very much. Abnormal commercial relations with Europe have forced Boston to compete with London for colonial wool, and it is unlikely that we will ever go back to London for such wool."

Willard Straight of New York, vice-president of the American International Corporation, told the club that the United States would encounter during the next few years commercial competition unlike any ever before.

## WORCESTER WILL HAVE HOME GUARD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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The need of this line is emphasized at present by the prospect that in case the situation between the two countries becomes more serious, great difficulty is likely to be experienced here in getting food supplies. It is also felt that the present situation points to the wisdom of increasing the production of food supplies in this vicinity. There is an abundance of idle land and of unemployed labor available for this purpose.

## LESLIE M. SHAW SPEAKS

Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, was the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the New England Iron and Hardware Association at Hotel Somerset last night. The speaker advocated a larger merchant marine for the United States and declared that if the United States desired to take part in a future league to enforce peace it should take a hand to enforce peace at the present time. Other speakers were Henry G. Wells, president of the State Senate, the Rev. R. Perry Bush, and Charles A. Adams, president of the association.

## BOSTON CITY CLUB

Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals will

## BIRD LECTURES TO BE GIVEN BY AUDUBON SOCIETY

Four bird lectures will be given in Tremont Temple on consecutive Saturday afternoons, beginning March 3, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. The talks will be given by well-known bird lecturers and conservationists and will be illustrated by stereopticon views or motion pictures.

Clinton G. Abbott, a member of the New York Board of Education, will open the course on Saturday with a lecture on "Travels in Bird Land," in which he will show recent photographs of nesting colonies in obscure places and the home surroundings of strange as well as familiar birds.

On March 10, Arthur A. Allen, professor of ornithology of Cornell University, will speak on "Problems with Every-Day Birds." His lecture will deal with the origin and habits of well-known birds, double nests of robins, duplicate nests of wrens, colonial nests and a general discussion of bird problems and opportunities for field study.

"The Great Fight for Bird Life" will be the subject of the lecture by T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, on March 17. He will consider specially the campaign for the protection of birds, the passage of effective laws, and the establishment of bird sanctuaries. He also will discuss the educational work of the Audubon Societies.

The concluding lecture will be given on March 24 by William L. Finley, game warden and biologist of the State of Oregon, on "Wild Life of the Wild West." Mr. Finley specializes in securing color motion pictures of birds in their native haunts and will present a number of new reels this year.

Charles R. Gorst will give imitations of bird calls and songs at each lecture, limiting his program to imitating warblers, sparrows, and thrushes at the first three lectures respectively.

## PROGRESSIVE UNION EFFORTS ARE CRITICIZED

Robert O. Harris, a former justice of the Superior Court, who is a candidate for nomination as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Eighth Plymouth Representative District, has written a letter to Frederick T. Fuller, secretary of the Union for a Progressive Constitution, criticizing the efforts of the union for trying to have elected to the convention only those delegates who are in favor of certain propositions. The communication is in reply to one from the latter, asking how he will vote in the convention on the Initiative and Referendum Amendment.

Judge Harris says he voted "yes" on the question of holding a convention without the impression and belief that it was to be a great deliberative body, made up of men of character and judgment, presumably representing all political parties, all faiths and races, included in a citizenship common to all, and all actuated by a common desire to do what is best for the entire body of the people.

"If it (the convention) is not to be such a body," writes the Judge, "it will prove to be of little, and probably no value, and membership in it will present no opportunities for real service, and will have little attraction for one who desires to serve, and not to merely register."

## BOSTON AS LEADER IN WOOL FORECAST

BOSTON, the leading wool market in the United States, may become the wool market of the world, Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, told members of the Boston Commercial Club last night. He reviewed the recent increases in the wool business done through New England.

"Boston now receives more than half of all the wool imported into the United States," he continued. "Since 1914 these imports have increased very much. Abnormal commercial relations with Europe have forced Boston to compete with London for colonial wool, and it is unlikely that we will ever go back to London for such wool."

Willard Straight of New York, vice-president of the American International Corporation, told the club that the United States would encounter during the next few years commercial competition unlike any ever before.

## WORCESTER WILL HAVE HOME GUARD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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## BOSTON CITY CLUB

Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals will

lecture at the Boston City Club on the Panama Canal tomorrow evening. Motion pictures will illustrate his talk. He will be given a dinner at 6 o'clock, at which will be present his son, Dr. Thomas R. Goethals, Edmund Billings, Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard, Lieut. Blakeslee of the Navy Yard, George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy, Harry K. White, chairman Massachusetts Branch, Navy League of the United States, James W. Rollins will be toastmaster. About 125 were present.

## ACCOUNTING CHAPTER DINES

The annual dinner of Accounting

## VOCATIONS FOR COLLEGE WOMEN ARE DISCUSSED

Meyer Bloomfield a Speaker at Conference in Norton Under the Auspices of the Y. W. C. A. of Wheaton College

# OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Some only one arrived in our trenches. The enemy troops who had entered to the east of Arras were ejected by a counterthrust.

\* The supplementary official statement, issued last evening, says:

On the 27th, at different places on the western front, there was temporary lighting.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday)—The following Turkish official communication, dated Feb. 26, was made public yesterday:

The operations on the Tigris front continue methodically.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British official communication, issued last night, is as follows:

We have made further progress north and south of the Acre. During the night we captured the village of le Barque. Today we have occupied Ligny and established ourselves in the western and northern defenses of Puisieux.

We raided our opponents' positions this morning southward of Lens and destroyed a number of dugouts and machine gun emplacements and took a few prisoners. Another successful raid was carried out by our troops during the night east of Armentières on a front of a half mile. Three lines of hostile trenches were entered and considerable damage was done the enemy defenses. We captured 17 prisoners and brought back searchlights and a machine gun.

Artillery activity has continued on both sides north and south of the Somme.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

During the course of the day quite lively artillery fighting took place in the sectors of L'Échelle-St. Aulin and Beaurainville and in the Argonne in the direction of Vanquois.

In the region of Vailly an enemy surprise attack failed. We effectively shelled German organizations in the Mallingcourt wood and the sector of Hill 304. In the Vosges an attack on the enemy lines south of Col Ste. Marie enabled us to take prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The official report issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Western Front: Our opponents made a gas attack in the region of Smorgon. Eight waves were discharged during a period of seven hours.

Romanian Front: Scouting reconnaissances and reciprocal firing are proceeding.

Caucasus Front: An attack by the Turks upon our detachments north of the Sivassky highroad was repulsed by our fire and counterattack.

Aerial Activity: Our pilot, Sublieutenant Epsilson, fought three times with a German machine which appeared over the town of Dvinsk, compelling it to descend into the German lines.

## GERMAN U-BOAT WAR DEFENDED BY CHANCELLOR

(Continued from page one)

Dignity and honor was left other than the way which had been announced in her note of April 20, 1916, covering the case if Germany should not want to give up her submarine method.

"If these arguments are correctly reported by Reuter, then I must decidedly protest against them. For more than a century friendly relations between us and America have been carefully promoted. We honored them—as Bismarck once put it—as an heirloom from Frederick the Great. Both countries benefited by it, both giving and taking.

"With equal decisiveness I must protest against the objection that we, by the manner in which we withdrew the assurances given in the note of May 4, offended the honor and dignity of the United States. From the very beginning we had openly and expressly declared that these assurances would be invalid under certain conditions."

The Chancellor then recalled the last paragraph of the note of May 4, 1916, which he read verbatim, the last clause being:

"Should the steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires, namely, to have the laws of humanity followed by all the belligerent nations, the German Government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision."

The Chancellor then continued: "As to the American answer given to the German note, it was so absolutely contrary to what we in our note had said clearly and without any possibility of misunderstanding, that a reply on our part would have changed nothing as to the standpoints maintained by both sides. But nobody, even in America, could doubt that already long ago the conditions were fulfilled upon which, according to our declaration, depended our regaining full liberty of decision."

"As is generally known, we did not declare a blockade but merely established definite 'barred zones' within which every ship has to count on immediate attack. That isolated ships escaped danger is therefore self-evident."

dent. But that does not change total success.

"This success we shall be able to obtain partly by sinking, partly by discouraging neutral shipping, which already has happened in the widest sense.

"Thanks to the incomparable bravery of our submarines, we are fully willing to await with full confidence further development which will be on the increase."

Speaking of relations with the United States, the Chancellor said: "I would fully understand if the United States, as a protector of international law, should have harbored for its reestablishment in equal fashion with all the belligerents, and if desiring to restore peace to the world, had taken measures to enforce the end of the bloodshed."

"But I cannot possibly consider it a vital question for the American nation to protect international law in a one-sided fashion, only against us. Our enemies and American circles which are unfriendly toward us thought that they could point out an important difference between our course of action and that of the British."

"England, they have satisfied themselves, destroys only material values which can be replaced, while Germany destroys human lives, which are impossible to replace."

"Well, gentlemen, why did the British not endanger American lives? Only because neutral countries, and especially America voluntarily submitted to the British orders, and because the British, therefore, could attain their object without employing force. What would have happened if Americans had valued unhampered passenger and commodities traffic with Bremen and Hamburg as much as with Liverpool and London?"

"If they had done so then we should have been freed from the painful impression that, according to America, a submission to British power and control is compatible with the essential character of neutrality, but that it is incompatible with this neutral policy to recognize German measures of defense.

"Gentlemen, let us consider the whole question. The breaking off of relations with us and the attempted mobilization of all neutrals against us do not serve for the protection of the freedom of the seas proclaimed by the United States. These actions will not promote the peace desired by President Wilson. They must consequently, have encouraged the attempt to starve Germany and to multiply the bloodshed."

"We regret the rupture with a nation which by her history seemed to be predestined to work with us, not against us. But since our honest will for peace has encountered only jeering on the part of our enemies there is no more 'going back' possible for us."

### Hollweg Address Scanned

#### Speech of German Chancellor Regarded Indefensible

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comment on the von Hollweg address before the German Reichstag is refused at the State Department. From official sources, however, The Christian Science Monitor learns that the assertions and arguments used by the Chancellor in his speech are absolutely indefensible from every point of view.

The speech has been most unfavorably received because of its menacing character and because it taunts the United States over the fact that shipping is tied up here because of the fear of submarines. As to the criticism of the "brusque" method used by the United States in breaking relations, officials are prone to compare the regular procedure followed by Mr. Gerard with the sudden and peremptory notice given the United States of the submarine "blockade," which took effect eight hours after Count Bernstorff delivered the German note.

The criticism of "brusqueness" is considered as hypocritical by officials, in view of the notorious fact that Count Bernstorff, knowing that a break was inevitable following the receipt of the note, instructed German agents at United States ports where German ships are interred to disable engines, and this instruction was followed in most instances.

Administration officials do not see how a complaint of "brusqueness" can be well founded when the German Government knew a break would follow and prepared for it. Indeed, the United States Government has information that the policy of the Berlin Government now in operation was formed as early as last March, when the work of rebuilding the submarine fleet was commenced. This policy of ruthlessness, and preparation for it, was in effect and fully determined upon even at the time Germany made the Sussex pledge, which the Imperial Government evidently had no intention of observing.

On the point last mentioned and concerning which Chancellor von Hollweg speaks at some length, he argues that the German Government made it plain to the United States that Germany would reserve the right to resume submarine activity if the United States failed to induce the Entente Allies to abandon what was called their illegal blockade. The world knows that the United States refuses to make its issue with Great Britain any part of its quarrel with Germany, or to permit its agreements with Berlin to be contingent in any way upon negotiations with Great Britain. Secretary Lansing so notified Germany in the last note of record in the Sussex case.

The edict of the entire matter appears at this point and leaves the German Chancellor absolutely indefensible in his attitude. It is universally recognized practice in diplomacy, as the German Chancellor knows also that the last note in any international controversy stands. If it is unanswered, it is the legal custom to assume that it is the finality of the decision.

"As is generally known, we did not declare a blockade but merely established definite 'barred zones' within which every ship has to count on immediate attack. That isolated ships escaped danger is therefore self-evident."

The entire case of the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany rests on this point.

Finally, as explained to The Christian Science Monitor, Chancellor von Hollweg's criticism of what he considers inconsistency on the part of the United States, as instanced by changes of attitude with respect to the embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico, is without basis in fact. There was an embargo on arms, and the Administration did not alter it during the period when Mexico was without organized government. The embargo was lifted after the United States recognized the de facto government of General Carranza to enable him to oppose his enemies.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former American Minister to Holland, was not aboard this ship, as had been reported. Passengers said Dr. Van Dyke had gone to Corunna, Spain, to join Ambassador Gerard, and would come home with him.

"The Allies want us in the war; Lloyd George wants us in the war; Premier Briand wants us in the war," said Col. Frederick Hale, United States Senator-elect from Maine, who arrived aboard the Finland. Mr. Hale has been abroad several months, studying war conditions before taking his seat in the next Congress.

"I had a talk with Lloyd George before I left England," said Colonel Hale. "I also talked with Premier Briand of France and other officials closely in touch with the conduct of the war. Without exception they are elated at the step which sent Count von Bernstorff back to Germany, and believe the next move will carry the United States into war on the side of the Allies."

"The moral effect of the American entry is all that is hoped for by the European countries. They declare the spectacle of only a few American troops fighting the German armies in France would have a tremendous moral effect."

The Finland also brought over Bogo Shelly, a Serbian boy, who was picked up in the village of Chapazine after it had been shelled by advancing Serbian troops. He was the only surviving inhabitant in the village when Miss Elizabeth Shelly, an American Red Cross nurse, reached it. She found him, smiling and playing, and she immediately adopted him and christened him Bogo.

Miss Shelly was greeted at quarantine by her brother, Capt. James E. Shelly, who came from his command on the Mexican border to meet her. Frequently members of the Reichstag applauded. After he had concluded there was general applause and hand-clapping, joined in by the galleries.

### LINER HUDSON MARU NOW AT NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Japanese liner Hudson Maru, captured by a German sea raider in South American waters, and sent into Pernambuco with crews of four vessels sunk, arrived here today. The identity of the raider will not be cleared up until after the war, if then, according to Capt. Fakeshuna, who, characterized the reports that the raider was the Vineta as incorrect. "Not one of the 237 passengers was able to learn her identity," he declared. "They were kept apart in small groups, and not allowed to communicate with each other. The steamer was a large cargo vessel of 5000 tons, equipped with two guns and two torpedo tubes. She had two masts, one funnel, and could make 18 knots."

The Hudson Maru was held by the raider a week after her capture, during which time Capt. Fakeshuna saw four vessels sunk. There were six other captains of merchant vessels prisoners on the raider.

The captain of the Hudson Maru said his ship was captured by the raider on Jan. 3. On Jan. 12, more than 200 officers and men were placed aboard the Hudson Maru by the raider and the Japanese ship was ordered to proceed to Pernambuco. The prisoners put aboard the Hudson Maru were from the Nantes, the St. Theodor, Dramatist, Radnorshire, Minich, Netherby Hall and Asulieres.

### NEW INDUSTRIES DEVELOPED IN PERIOD OF WAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sending men to Africa, to see what kind of goods the natives wear, conducting research work in aviation, running a paper mill, a rubber mill, and a stone yard; developing and introducing new foods, and chartering rocks in the 26,000 miles of water surrounding the United States, are some of the duties of the Department of Commerce and Labor as described by Secretary Redfield to the men in the hardware trade recently in convention here.

The Secretary said that formerly all photographic lenses, as well as those used in microscopes and those in American submarines, were made in Germany. Great progress has been made during the war in the development of American made lenses, and he felt sure success would soon crown the efforts of the experimenters.

He said this country is now making chemical porcelain as good as the German product, and is now independent in regard to the manufacture of clay and graphite.

**TRUST COMPANY PROPOSED**  
Prominent business and professional men of Pittsfield appeared today before the Massachusetts Board of Bank Incorporators in favor of the incorporation of Berkshire men for the incorporation of the Pittsfield Trust Company at a capitalization of \$125,000. They told the board that the Third National Bank will be liquidated if the application is granted. No opposition developed, and Bank Commissioner Augustus L. Thorndike, chairman of the board, reserved decision for one week.

"The edict of the entire matter appears at this point and leaves the German Chancellor absolutely indefensible in his attitude. It is universally recognized practice in diplomacy, as the German Chancellor knows also that the last note in any international controversy stands. If it is unanswered, it is the legal custom to assume that it is the finality of the decision."

### FINLAND ARRIVES; DR. VAN DYKE IS NOT ABOARD SHIP

Senator-Elect Hale, Passenger.  
Says Allies Want Help of  
United States in War

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American liner Finland arrived today from Liverpool and was taken to her pier, the entire passenger fleet of the liner being now in this harbor for the first time.

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# FOOD PRICES EASING SLIGHTLY

## THE MANLY IMPULSE

He had moved the grapefruit dish aside and was just beginning with his oatmeal, at the breakfast table, when she said:

"Ninety cents for a peck of potatoes at Gilman's yesterday."

"You mean a bushel, don't you?"

"No, I mean a peck, and they're going higher."

"That's outrageous," he said, "they are not worth it. Don't buy any on my account. I'd rather, a thousand times, go without potatoes than be imposed upon. Ninety cents a peck! Cut 'em out, I say."

"You pay a higher rate than that for them at the restaurant," she remarked, quietly.

"No, I don't pay anything for them at the restaurant; they're served free with all meat and fish orders, boiled, mashed, French fried—"

"But they go on the bill just the same. Do you suppose the restaurants furnish dollar potatoes without charging for them?"

"You said 90 cents."

"Yes, but they'll be a dollar today."

"Why, I couldn't eat a dollar's worth of potatoes at a meal, could I?"

"Perhaps not; but at two dollars a peck you could eat twenty-five cents' worth."

"You've got 'em up to two dollars now; where'll you land if you keep on? Please pass the cream."

"You don't pay a cent less than a two-dollar rate for the potatoes you eat every day at the restaurant," she retorted, with feeling in her voice, "and yet you'd have me cut them out for the family at seventy-five cents."

"I thought you said they were ninety cents at Gilman's yesterday."

"I did say it, but I bought the last lot when they were seventy-five cents. I don't see how I'm going to get along on my present allowance for the table. What with potatoes at a dollar and a quarter, and flour and sugar and everything else going up as they are now, you'll have to give me at least ten dollars a week more."

"Now, look here, Ellen," he said, striving to be reproachful rather than complaining, "you have quoted, potatoes to me at seventy-five cents, ninety cents, one dollar, a dollar and a quarter, and two dollars; please consider that I have a long and busy day before me, and don't get me all confused on the markets at breakfast time. What is the current price of potatoes, anyhow? Take time and think before you answer."

"Well, Henry, I've told you already.

I bought some last Wednesday for 75 cents a peck. Do you get that? They were asking 90 cents at Gilman's yesterday. Do you get that? Last night Mrs. Johnson told me she had to pay 95 cents for Aroostook seconds. Do you get that? If you read less war news, and thought more of your family, you would very quickly see that our table can't be supplied any more, with the things you like, for the house money you've been giving me since we moved out here."

"I see it all," he said, reaching for a doughnut. "It's my fault. We moved out here five years ago when the h.c.l. struck the country so we could have a nice back lot and I could raise things."

"Yes," she assented, softly; "and things have been raised several times since, but not in our back lot."

"I know it," he admitted, humbly, "and I take all the blame. Say things have been raised but I didn't raise them, and I'll not feel hurt. I never resent criticism when I know I'm in the wrong. But there's going to be a change! Did you notice what a beautiful springlike day it was yesterday? Of course, you did! Well, nearly all day I was thinking of something to please you, Ellen. I had made up my mind to surprise you with it, but now that the subject has come up, I might as well make you feel good before I go to the office."

"What have you been doing, Henry?" asked Ellen, half hopefully, half doubtfully.

"Well, you are not going to be pinched in your table money any more."

"No?"

"No. You're going to have more than you can use."

"Will you increase the allowance?"

"Not at all. It will be more to the point, after you hear what I have to say, to ask me if I'm thinking of decreasing it. Ellen," said he slowly, reaching for another doughnut, "I have ordered an outfit of garden tools!"

"What, another?" she gasped.

"Another what?" he exclaimed.

"We have four sets now," she murmured, as if soliloquizing, "and he's gone and ordered another. I wonder if he's ordered an outfit of seeds, too, with a barrel of them in the cellar!"

"Oh!" she cried, "if we only had the money you've spent on garden tools and seeds since we moved out here, I wouldn't have to scrimp the way I do now. It is that kind of extravagance that has prevented us from having an Oshkosh Four like the Johnson's."

"Was that the clock striking?" he asked, as he jumped from his chair, "I'll have to sprint if I catch that train."

"Call these people up and command that order for garden-tools," she cried as she gave her a hasty salute and rushed through the door, "or, let them come and we'll start a mail order house ourselves. All we need is an illustrated catalogue."

"It beats everything," he ruminated.

as he flew down the street for the railway station, "the way I get called down whenever I try to economize!"

A. B.

## COLD STORAGE SUPPLY NORMAL IN NEW YORK

District Attorney Swann Thinks New Jersey Points Used for Holding Large Quantities of Needed Foodstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Comparison of official figures showing the amount of foodstuffs in the public cold storage warehouses in this State are of unusual interest just at this moment. In his report on the food situation, made to the Mayor, Commissioner Emerson found that the amount of perishable food held in the cold storage plants in this city was not unusual, nor was it more than a reasonable margin for safety, in view of the emergencies of the weather and freight delivery from a distance. The commissioner quoted the figures and said he did not think they indicated that there was any hoarding of food or holding it for speculative purposes. His figures show that there are in cold storage in this city just now approximately: Eggs, 35,841 cases; poultry, 16,495,871 pounds; meat, 29,488,868 pounds; butter, 1,844,451 pounds; fish, 11,652,650 pounds; fruits, 16,515,810 pounds.

The claim of the cold storage men that, far from adding to their stocks, entries are fast being depleted, seems to be borne out by an examination of the official figures gathered by the State Board of Health, showing the amount of food stored on Jan. 1, as follows: Eggs, 72,997 cases; poultry, 16,912,798, 15,324,323, 13,442,914, 23,475,534 pounds; meat (fresh), 5,418,873, 41,118,753, 50,105,322 pounds; meat (salt), 1,094,614, 5,837,216, 2,162,176, 2,458,447 pounds.

It will be seen that, with the exception of poultry and fresh meat, cold storage stocks throughout this State have been decreasing. The large amount of meat in storage is attributed to the fact that much of it is awaiting shipment to the Allies, the official reports of warehouse contents throughout this State on Jan. 1, 1917, and on Jan. 1, 1914, eight months before the war began.

The figures for 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, stated in that order, are as follows: Eggs, 118,546, 198,745, 250,997, 145,546 cases; butter, 6,925,531, 5,245,355, 8,242,782, 7,291,458 tbs.; poultry, 18,912,798, 15,324,323, 13,442,914, 23,475,534 pounds; meat (fresh), 5,418,873, 41,118,753, 50,105,322 pounds; meat (salt), 1,094,614, 5,837,216, 2,162,176, 2,458,447 pounds.

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## EMBARGO OPPOSED

## RESOLUTIONS UNFRIENDLY TO ALLIES DEFEATED

Massachusetts House of Representatives Rejects Proposition to Urge Congress to Place an Embargo Upon Foodstuffs

The Massachusetts House of Representatives late yesterday put its seal of disapproval on the attempts which have been made during the session by members of Irish extraction to secure the adoption of resolutions unfriendly to the cause of the Allies. Several resolutions of this nature have been introduced. Yesterday, one urging Congress to place an embargo on all food-stuffs intended for the Allies came up for debate and, after a long discussion was rejected by a vote of 131 to 73. A substitute resolution, notifying President Wilson that the Massachusetts House "stands behind him in his efforts to protect American lives and American honor" was adopted by a vote of 202 to 14.

Debate on the embargo resolution turned squarely on the efforts of the proponents to serve the cause of the Central Powers by the adoption of the resolution, and even the supporters of the measure made but thinly veiled efforts to disguise their real purpose by pleas that food shortage in the United States demanded an embargo. The Irish-American members criticized England for its position on the Irish question, and protested against the people of the United States helping England in the present world struggle; the opponents of the embargo resolution, on the other hand, declared England to be the best friend of the United States, asserted that England and the other allied countries were fighting in behalf of the ideals which Americans hold most dear, and protested against the pending or other resolutions unfriendly to the Allied cause.

Representative Lomasney of Boston, the Democratic House leader and chief spokesman for the supporters of the embargo resolutions, called attention to the two wars between the United States and England and the help given by English built privateers to the Southern cause in the United States Civil War. "No help should be given to England in the present crisis, he urged.

Representative Gibbs of Waltham, Republican, replying, stated that many English people had sided with the American colonists in the Revolutionary War despite the action of the English Government at that time. The English privateers had been built by private capital, not by the Government, and Queen Victoria had insisted that the English Government should not take a partisan position during the Civil War. In a vivid manner, which held the close attention of the House, Mr. Gibbs told of the help given by the English fleet in Manila Bay to Admiral Dewey, "when the German fleet, superior in armament, sought to interfere with Dewey's movements and threatened to precipitate the United States into war with Germany at the hour of conflict with Spain."

After Mr. Lomasney had again criticized England, this time for its treatment of Ireland, Representative Young of Weston, Republican, opposed the embargo resolution as tending to embarrass the Administration at a most critical time. Word had just arrived of the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of at least two citizens of the United States. Aside from what England may have done in Ireland, hatred of England on the part of certain members should not lead the Massachusetts House to take any action contrary to the best interests of the country.

Representative Donovan of Boston, Democrat, told of Irish officers and soldiers who had helped the American colonists in the Revolutionary War.

Representative Smith of Boston, Republican, claimed that the embargo resolution was introduced to embarrass the Nation which tomorrow might be our ally in defending civilization against its modern aggressor.

Representative Rowley of Brookline, Republican, who offered the substitute resolution to stand back of the President in all efforts to protect American citizens, characterized the embargo propaganda as "an attempt to have this country commit one of the boldest overt acts in behalf of the Nation which has been 'killing American women and children' on the high seas."

After other members had spoken for or against one or both resolutions, the embargo resolution was defeated on a roll-call, 131 to 73, and the Rowley resolution adopted by a vote of 202 to 14.

## CAR DISTURBER IS FINED \$15 IN COURT

Pursuing its campaign to keep intoxicated persons off the street cars and to protect passengers, the Boston Elevated Railway Company had Ernest Lavissiere of New York and Louis Iriberry of 64 Paris Street, East Boston, arrested Monday afternoon for creating a disturbance on a street car near Saratoga and Byron Streets, East Boston. Lavissiere was found guilty on charges of drunkenness, assault on a conductor and disorderly conduct by Judge Barnes in the East Boston Municipal Court yesterday. On the second charge he was fined \$5 and on the third \$10. Iriberry failed to appear and orders were issued to bring him to court Friday.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

## FOOD INQUIRY IN BOSTON BEGUN BY U. S. GRAND JURY

Use of the word "shortage" in connection with the food situation apparently has a separate and distinct meaning to consumer as differentiated from the understanding held by the food sellers. The consumer generally interprets the word "shortage" to mean that there is a shortage of food which, in many places, means an absolute lack. In the mind of the wholesaler, the producer or the retailer, apparently, it means that last year, according to Government reports, the United States had on Feb. 1, 30,139,173 pounds of butter, against 30,102,345 pounds on Feb. 1 this year; also according to the same authority, 1,507,720 cases of eggs on Jan. 1, 1916, against 876,790 cases on Jan. 1, 1917. From these figures the consumer is prone to think that the shortage is artificial and that the supply has not approached near enough to the vanishing point to warrant the greatly inflated prices. Some economists say that a food shortage a few weeks with practically no eggs would be more acceptable to the people than an artificial shortage used to maintain a constant supply in reserve, accompanied by ever increasing prices.

Peter Connolly, assistant superintendent of the Department of Markets, Boston, declares that the potato fires in Maine have been exploited for all they were worth by the shipping interests to affect the market and give additional plausibility for raising the prices higher. He says he was informed that a recent 20,000-bushel fire was really less than 500 bushels. "Price inflators are doing everything they can these days," said Mr. Connolly, "to force figures a little higher. They are making all they can while the making is good."

One effect of the increase in the prices demanded for meats and vegetables is to be noted at Faneuil and Quincy markets in the lessened number of occupants of the outside stalls and stands. Whereas two years ago the walls of the markets were lined with racks displaying meats of all kinds and vegetables and fruits, today there are comparatively few stalls in use. "Prices too high nowadays," said Superintendent Graham. "Don't pay to run the outside stalls, especially this time of year."

## STEAM TRAWLERS NOT TO BE AFFECTED

Steam trawlers, which bring in a large portion of the total receipts of fresh fish landed at South Boston, are not affected by the proposed strike of fishermen tomorrow, according to officials of the Bay State Fishing Company, which owns and operates the fleet of 12 trawlers out of Boston. The demands of the Fishermen's Union center around sailing vessels and equipment, while the steam trawlers use otter trawls that are towed by the vessel.

About 17 vessels are now tied up in port here, not by an actual strike, for the strike is not to start until the captains and owners decide what action they will take, the union's ultimatum expiring tomorrow. The vessels are held, however, as the crews will not sail until the question is decided.

Meetings were held today at the union office, 202 Atlantic Avenue, and at the Fishing Masters Association, 195 Atlantic Avenue. Conferences were held behind closed doors, and officials of both organizations refused to discuss the question. The captains, however, have decided, it was learned today, not to grant the demands of the men, and to lay up their vessels if necessary while the men are thrown out of work.

Demands of the men, in brief, are: Opposition to paying for any part of cleaning or repairing fishing vessels, tarring or hanging seines, tow charges, fog horns, any share of engines, and insistence that the 10 per cent charge levied on each man from his share of each trip be entirely eliminated. They are willing to pay half cost of oils for the engine.

## FRUIT FROM SOUTH AFRICA BROUGHT IN

## SOCIAL SERVICE MEASURES URGED

South African fruit comprised part of the 11,000 tons of cargo aboard the British freighter Kansas, Capt. Reginald James, which arrived here today from Calcutta, Cape Town, and St. Lucia. There were 268 cases of melons consigned to Boston importers and grown by a syndicate of fruit dealers in South Africa. The shipment followed an experimental cargo forwarded here some weeks ago. Other cargo included indigo, jute, gunnies, hessian cloth, buffalo hides, calfskins, and miscellaneous merchandise, about two-thirds of the total going to New York.

Confirmation of the sea battle between the British cruiser Amethyst and three German commerce raiders off the coast of South America, was brought in by officers of the Kansas, who said the steamer was in the rear vicinity of the battle shortly before the Kansas reached St. Lucia for bunker coal. The officers said that one raider was sunk, and that the other two were reported to have been taken to one of the West Indian Islands as prizes.

Eighteen members of the crew of the Kansas are Chinese, who will not be allowed shore liberty while the vessel is in port to prevent violation of the Chinese exclusion act. The Chinese excluded oriental hymns as the vessel came up the harbor today, which officers said, was a testimony of thanks for safe arrival here. Immigration and customs officials said that there is seldom any such ceremony on the part of the passive Celestials.

KANSAS CITY TEACHER RETRACTS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Miss Leonora Warneson, the young teacher who recently wrote an anti-enlistment motto on the blackboard of her school, has been instructed to return to her work tomorrow. Hale H. Cook, president of the School Board, said that Miss Warneson had told him she "had every respect for the American flag," and had promised not to repeat such mottoes.

## FAMOUS SONG MANUSCRIPT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Home, Sweet Home," in the handwriting of John Howard Payne, its author, and signed by him, has brought \$360 at auction here. The manuscript, which consists of the first and second stanzas of the poem with the chorus, was dated at Washington, Aug. 10, 1850. It is presumed that he wrote it for some friend. It was put on sale here with a number of other historic documents from the collections of Frederick B. McGuire, many years director of the

WANAMAKER'S

Formerly A. T. Stewart &amp; Co.

WANAMAKER'S

Subway at Astor Place

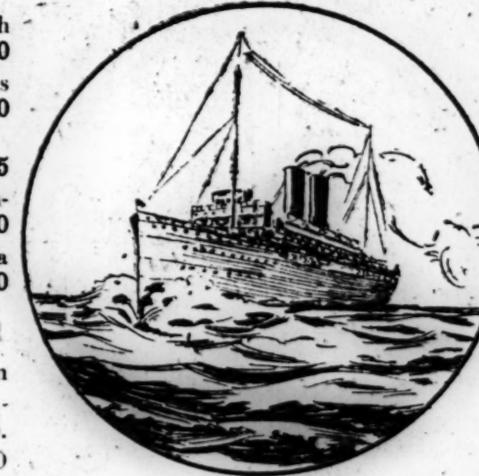
## Enter Great March Sales China, Glass

This great event of the housekeeping year hung by a thread. Markets were rushed with regular orders. Foreign shipments were slow. Foreign potties had no coal to fire their kilns. *Then the Wanamaker Store took things into its own hands.* Personal visits were made to foreign and American manufacturers by Wanamaker commissioners, and their appreciation for our many years of business and the force of our present orders started a stream of merchandise New Yorkwards. So, we are able to present, beginning Thursday, March 1st, at prices 10 to 50 per cent. less, the great March Sales as usual.

## The China Sale Offers 1,000 Complete Dinner Sets

## From French Potties

Charles Field Haviland 107-piece French china sets at.....	\$20 to \$50
Vignaud 108 and 114-piece French china sets at.....	\$32.50, \$120 and \$130
Ahrenfeldt 107-piece French china sets at.....	\$32.50 and \$35
Union Ceramique 108-piece French china dinner sets at.....	\$30
Theodore Haviland 108-piece French china sets at.....	\$42.50



## Just Arrived from France

Charles Field Haviland dinner sets on S.S. Penitance.	\$20, \$35, \$37.50, \$40, \$50 and \$55.
Our standard \$30, \$50, \$52.50, \$55, \$57.50 and \$75 grades.	

## From American Potties

A marvelous selection of 100 to 108-piece sets, inexpensive; effectively decorated in color and gold at.....	\$12, \$13.50, \$15
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## Also This Clearaway—

## Fancy China, 5c to \$1.50

2,100 pieces deeply hand-cut brilliant cut glass, all kinds of compotes, being ends of patterns from our own stocks which we cannot duplicate.	
--	--

## Fine Cut Glass

## Priced Third to Half Less

—50c to \$18

2,100 pieces deeply hand-cut brilliant cut glass, all kinds of compotes, pitchers, fruit bowls, etc.

## Royal Doulton China Samples

## Priced Exactly Half—\$1 to \$8

comprising richly painted china service plates, beautiful cups decorated by the best artists in England.

## The goods came ahead of their Buyer.

He spent two months in Europe, getting them packed and shipped in face of almost insuperable difficulties.

The china had been bought 11 months ago at old low prices. Enough for a year at least. But shipments began to halt—then stop.

So our commissioner went abroad.

He went to England, France and Italy, and then back to France and England to see that promises were lived up to.

Conditions at the factories were worse than expected. The French government had canceled all contracts for coal, and the Chamber of Commerce doled it out in small quantities to the factories at 115 francs a ton.

One of our factories in France had 300 men left out of 900, and were firing three kilns a month instead of twenty.

Another factory, one of the largest in France, had all its kilns filled with ware and

were shut down because they could not get coal to fire them.

All our orders were held up in consequence. When our buyer got there he immediately had some of their cup moulds shipped from this factory to one which we control. The cups were then made up and sent back to the first factory to be decorated, and our goods were released.

The factories appreciated our long and pleasant business relations. They realized

## Prices 20 to 50 per cent. Less

As far as possible we have kept down the prices of our foreign china in the regular stocks to the old low rates. The savings of this Sale are figured on that basis—being 20 to 50 per cent. less than the low rates. But after this sale is over we shall be obliged to advance all our imported open stock patterns to the rates necessitated by the much greater wholesale costs.

Second Gallery, New Building.

## JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

## NEW PROFESSORS AT HARVARD NAMED

## FOOT PASSAGE PLANNED

Four assistant professors of Harvard have been advanced in rank, three becoming full professors and one an associate professor. The promotions were made at the last meeting of the Board of Overseers and resulted in the naming of Henry A. Yoemans '00 as professor of government, Theodore Lyman '98 as professor of physics, George W. Pierce '99 as professor of physics, and Charles T. Copeland '82 as associate professor of English. Professor Yoemans practised law in New York before becoming a lecturer in government at Harvard in 1910. In 1912 he became assistant professor and assistant dean of the college in charge of the freshman class, and upon the resignation of Byron S. Huntington as dean of the college last fall, Professor Yoemans was appointed to that position.

Professor Copeland engaged in newspaper work in Boston before joining the department of English in 1892 as an instructor and lecturer. He was appointed an assistant professor of English in 1910. Professor Lyman has been connected with the department of physics since graduation from college. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Royal Geographical Society. Professor Pierce received the degree of S. B. from the University of Texas in 1893, and on receiving the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard in 1900 he joined the department of physics as an assistant and became an assistant professor in 1907.

It seems almost incredible that a race of people could, and do, have the patience to tie in knots of wool to the number of one hundred to two hundred to the square inch, conforming to the most elaborate design, and in the softest of colors—but they do, and fine examples are in the

## DR. PRINCE NOT TO RUN

Dr. Morton Prince of Boston has called in papers which were being circulated for his nomination as a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Eighth Suffolk Representative District. This action leaves the field to Henry Parkman and Charles P. Curtis Jr.

UNDERSEA LINE AGENTS QUIT

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The Eastern Forwarding Company of Baltimore American agents for the German Undersea Commercial Line, has been dissolved, and the steamship *Willebad* chartered for use as a quarters ship for the crew of the submarine *Deutschland*, turned back to its owners.

## SARUK

Among the finest weaves of

## Oriental Rugs

It seems almost incredible that a race of people could, and do, have the patience to tie in knots of wool to the number of one hundred to two hundred to the square inch, conforming to the most elaborate design, and in the softest of colors—but they do, and fine examples are in the

## Great Rug Sale

Most of them are in sizes about 6.0 by 4.6, and they are priced from \$5.00, \$5.00 to \$18.50.

Chandler & Co.

151 Tremont Street, Boston

## Velie

## Velie Auto Show

In Our Own New Home

Directly Opposite Red Sox Ball Park, Fenway Park.

One of BIGGEST exhibition of automobiles ever staged by an individual company.

Great Variety of body

## 'NO' VACCINATION BILL IS URGED BY MANY PERSONS

Large Number of People Attend Hearing on the Measure Before Legislative Committee at the State House

Representative James T. Bagshaw of Fall River presented before the legislative Committee on Public Health today a bill filed with his own petition which would permit school children who have not been vaccinated to attend the public schools, except during a threatened or actual outbreak of smallpox.

A bill similar to this received a favorable report from the committee and passed the Senate in 1914. The next year leave was given to withdraw. Last year the bill was defeated in the House on a third reading, by 17 votes, according to Representative Bagshaw.

Representative Bagshaw stated that the bill was not an anti-vaccination measure, but was intended to give to the public schools the same freedom that private and parochial schools enjoy. He called attention to the fact that since 1908 after the repeal of the infant vaccination law, there had been no epidemic of any seriousness. "The present law is, class legislation," he said. "The only persons beside school children now under the compulsory vaccination law are soldiers and sailors."

Those who appeared in favor of the bill were: Dr. Charles S. Page, 120 Tremont Street, Boston; Dr. F. M. Padelford, Fall River; Dr. R. L. True, Boston; Dr. Samuel A. Kimball, Boston; Mrs. J. L. C. Henderson, secretary of the Non-Compulsory Vaccination Society; Mrs. J. D. Knight, secretary of the Pittsfield Mothers' Protective League; Charles F. Dingman, Palmer; William Bassett, Lynn; William R. Grundrod, secretary of the Loom Fixers' Union, New Bedford; James H. Simpson, secretary of the Spinners' Protective Association, New Bedford; Dr. Ann Fairchild, Boston;

Dr. R. S. True, Boston, said that seven children of his own had been through the public schools, and none had been vaccinated. "I have been opposed to it for 40 years," he said. "I have seen persons suffering from many diseases, which followed vaccination."

Mrs. J. D. Knight, secretary of the Pittsfield Mothers' Protective League, said that the women in that city would establish private schools in Pittsfield, if the measure against compulsory vaccination did not pass. She told of the experiences of 217 mothers in the city and their investigations into the results of vaccination. "We found children who had contracted infantile paralysis, and other diseases, after being vaccinated. There are many doctors who will favor us in our stand against vaccination, and we are determined to start a private school if the measure does not pass."

C. L. Padelford of Fall River said that in the Fall River schools children had been vaccinated without the consent of the parents. He quoted a fatal case of lockjaw in Fall River which he said was the result of vaccination. "If necessary, I will move out of the State," he said. "I have seven children of my own and will never allow them to be vaccinated."

Mr. Dingman brought a petition he had circulated in Palmer, which contained the names of many citizens.

Mr. Bassett went into the history of vaccination. "With our other rights," he said, "a person should not be obliged to submit to vaccination without having first a trial by jury."

Dr. Ann Fairchild of Boston made a brief but firm plea. "I want to be registered as against the measure of compulsory vaccination. It seems to me to be almost unconstitutional."

Mrs. J. L. C. Henderson, secretary of the Non-Compulsory Vaccination Society, then presented a letter from Dr. George C. Beebe of Pittsfield. The letter stated that during the recent period there were between 50 and 100 families lost children or saw them made blind, crippled, or maimed. She read testimony from families in which there had been suffering from vaccination.

She then told of the testimony she had received from prominent physicians, chief among them Dr. Alfred F. Christian of Marlboro Street, Boston. He stated to her, she said, that 17 cases of infantile paralysis had followed vaccination. She read letters from the Rev. Earl C. Davis, Dr. Henry L. Houghton, and quoted from a pamphlet of Dr. Frederick, health physician in the city of Cleveland.

Dr. F. Mason Padelford, Fall River, discussed virus. "Since the whole nature of virus is not known," he said, "and since it does swarm with germs, I have not enough confidence in it to inject it into the arms of my child."

A list of names of 100 doctors in Massachusetts who favored the measure was submitted to the committee. This list contained the names of doctors in every city and many towns in the Commonwealth. Two petitions, one from Palmer, and one from Pittsfield, containing nearly a thousand names in all, were left with the committee. Doctors who received calls during the hearing left their cards with the committee.

Mrs. Henderson, secretary of the Non-Compulsory Vaccination Society, filed with the committee a list of names of families in Boston who had suffered, she stated, from the results of vaccination. "In this work," she said as she turned to the committee, "we have with us the Christian Scientists; half of the homeopaths, more than 100 other physicians, and many others. I could recount to you for more than an hour some of the chief cases that have been brought to my attention."

## REAL ESTATE

A transaction in improved property has just been closed in the South End district, whereby the Lexington Club sells to Je-nnette Diamond a block of brick buildings a block of brick buildings and one four-story brick building, occupying most of the 7472 square feet of land. The total assessment amounts to \$75,300, which includes \$48,100 carried on the land.

Another smaller sale has just been closed through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc., for Martin Wax, owner of the three-story and basement brick house and 1100 square feet of land at 83 Warren Avenue near Clarendon Street, South End. This estate is taxed on a valuation of \$6500, of which \$3000 applies to the lot. Eugene N. Burnham bought for a home.

All the papers have just gone to record in the purchase of the Storer property at 468-472 Boylston Street near Berkeley Street, by the Woman's Board of Trade Building, Inc., who has just taken out a charter and will soon begin operations for the erection of a 12-story building. George Adams Woods, Devonshire Building, has full charge for the purchasers.

### NORTH END AND CHARLESTOWN

Abraham Werby has purchased the four story brick house and lot of land at 3 Morton Street near Salem Street, North End, taxed in the name of Max Burk for \$4800, and the 586 square feet of land carries \$1800 of that amount.

Michael Kidduff and wife have purchased from Ellen Crowley the frame house and 3887 square feet of land, situated 5 Lexington Street near Tremont Street, and extending through to Madison Avenue, in Charlestown. The estate is assessed for \$3500 including \$2300 carried on the lot.

Final papers have this day been placed on record for the transfer of title to a frame house and 1080 square feet of land at 78 Bunker Hill Court, valued by the assessors at \$1800, which includes \$1100 land value. Mary A. McElhenney et al were the grantors, and Patrick F. Joyce and wife, the buyers.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Penniman rd., 10, Ward 25; Fred Winch, G. Priggin; brick garage.

Chesnut Hill, Avon, 10, Ward 23-24, 25; Ward 21; Putnam Real Estate Trust, W. E. Harding; brick houses.

Queensbury St., 31-35, Ward 8; Herbert L. Mode, G. N. Jacobs; brick tenements.

Brighton St., 115-117, Ward 5; E. E. Dickey et al; alter tenements.

Broad St., 23-27; Parker St., 132, Ward 5; W. E. Hardings; brick houses.

West Broadway, 417-423; F St., 127, Ward 9; F. N. Woolworth Co.; alter mercantile, Whittier St., 35, Ward 13; H. L. Horton; alter factory.

Business St., 97-114, Ward 24; Becker Miller Co.; alter storerooms.

### SHIPPING NEWS

#### BOSTON ARRIVALS

Steamers: Kansas (Br), James, Calcutta via Cape Town and St. Lucia; Cretan, Page, Philadelphia; Ontario, Bond, Norfolk; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me; Harvey H. Brown, McLean, Norfolk; City of Gloucester, Linnekin, Gloucester.

#### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Steamers: Janvold, Cienfuegos; Jose, Philadelphia; Hudson Maru, Bombay and Cape Town; Nicholas Cuneo, Calabria; Amanda, Manzanillo; Honduras, Kingston; H C Folger, London; Caddo, San Pedro via Panama Canal; Syrie Barry, Finland; Liverpool; Radiant, Tampico, with barge S. T. Co. No. 83; Edilio, Baltimore; Munamar Nipe.

### MARKET BUREAU PLANS CONFERENCE IN ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Arrangements are now being made through the bureau of marketing of the State Department of Agriculture to hold in Atlanta May 1 and 2 one of the largest conferences in the history of the South for the purpose of furnishing solution to the problems of marketing now facing southern farmers, says the Constitution.

The announcement was made by Commissioner of Agriculture J. J. Brown, who also announced that he has a promise of the services of Lem B. Jackson to take charge of the marketing bureau of the department and work out a system of marketing for Georgia.

Mr. Jackson is to have charge of this work only temporarily. He has consented to organize this bureau for Mr. Brown, which will require several months, after which he is to have charge of other work for the department. The markets bureau will then be turned over to some other capable man whom Mr. Brown has not yet selected.

The conference will comprise several hundred of the largest farmers in every city and many towns in the Commonwealth. Two petitions, one from Palmer, and one from Pittsfield, containing nearly a thousand names in all, were left with the committee. Doctors who received calls during the hearing left their cards with the committee.

Mrs. Henderson, secretary of the Non-Compulsory Vaccination Society, filed with the committee a list of names of families in Boston who had suffered, she stated, from the results of vaccination. "In this work," she said as she turned to the committee, "we have with us the Christian Scientists; half of the homeopaths, more than 100 other physicians, and many others. I could recount to you for more than an hour some of the chief cases that have been brought to my attention."

### JOHNS HOPKINS DINNER

The Johns Hopkins University Club of New England will hold its annual dinner at the Boston City Club on Saturday, D. L. F. Barker of the faculty of Johns Hopkins, Dr. William T. Porter of Harvard and Jeffrey R. Brackett of Simmons College will speak. Arthur W. Ewell of Worcester will preside.

## RECESS REPORT PLANS FOR THE ELEVATED URGED

Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge Explains to Legislative Committee the Recommendations Submitted by the Special Commission

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge, before the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today, urged the adoption of the special Recess Commission's recommendation to relieve the financial situation of the Boston Elevated.

"The reason the committee reported as it did," he said, "is that the Elevated is unable to finance itself. It cannot issue more bonds, because it has issued all it legally can; it cannot sell stock because the law says that it must sell it at par, while the market is many points below par."

He then outlined the commission's recommendation. The first, he said, was that the State could purchase the Cambridge Subway. That, he explained, was simply a matter of extending the public credit to the corporation, although the public would not lose, for the reason that the Elevated would pay the rental and the interest on the cost investment, just as it does in the case of all other tunnels in the city.

The abolition of the compensation tax, he went on, was another plan for relief offered by the commission to the company. This tax, he said, is not assessed on any other street railway and it would amount to relieving the road of a charge amounting to about \$160,000 a year.

A third proposal, he went on, was the return of the \$500,000 guarantee fund now held by the Commonwealth to secure the public against damage suits growing out of the construction of the elevated lines two decades ago.

The necessity for that guarantee fund, he said, had passed; and its return to the Elevated would give it that much extra working capital.

"The commission would like," he said, "to have made a technical investigation, but it had neither the time nor the money at its disposal. We recommend that the Public Service Commission conduct one, to the end that the exact condition of the company be known."

He told of the manner in which the transfer problem was met by the commission. The abolition of transfers altogether was one of the projects considered, but the topography of the city of Boston and the contract which the Elevated has with the Commonwealth made it desirable to do as little about the reduction of transfers as possible. The commission was convinced by the company, however, that there is a great deal of abuse resulting from the indiscriminate giving of the paper transfers. The commission, with those facts before it, decided that the substitution of inclosed transfer points for the paper transfers would do away with much of the evil resulting from present conditions.

Representative Sherburne wished to know why the commission recommended that the State should take over the Cambridge subway, to which Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge replied that the city had the right to take it over now, but that "the Legislature would hardly want to force the city to take it over against the wishes of the people and officials." The only alternative was a recommendation that the State itself take it over.

"It is simply a process of the State lending its credit to the Elevated," he continued.

Prof. George F. Swain told the committee that if Boston is to have adequate transportation facilities something has to be done to help out the Elevated, as the company at present is unable to raise any additional capital. It is agreed, he said, that there is no water in the Elevated's stock and there have been no scandals connected with the management of the road. The whole question resolves itself down to one of whether or not the people of Boston want adequate transportation facilities.

Following Professor Swain's testimony the hearing was continued to Friday morning.

### NEIGHBORS TO BE PROVIDED FOR FARMER SOLDIERS

OTTAWA, Ont.—In a memorandum to Sir Robert Borden with reference to facilities for settling returned soldiers on the land, G. Howard Ferguson explains Ontario's proposals, some of which may be mentioned. Farms containing not more than 80 acres will be laid out in such a manner as to bring the different farm houses as close together as possible, says the Citizen.

As soon as a soldier desires to go upon a farm and work for himself an 80-acre lot with a 10-acre clearing will be given to him free of charge. For each day's work that is done from the time he enters the training school at Monteith until he goes upon his clearing he will be paid a reasonable wage.

An advance up to \$500 will be made to cover the cost of stock, implements and equipment and any assistance in building that may be given, for which a lien will be taken against the settler's holdings and chattels.

The lien would be payable in 20 years at 6 per cent, but no payment on account of either principal or interest shall be required until after the expiration of three years.

At the expiration of five years from the settler locating upon his land, and upon the due performance of certain conditions in the meantime he will be entitled to receive a patent from the Crown. There are also facilities for cooperative marketing.

The John Hopkins University Club of New England will hold its annual dinner at the Boston City Club on Saturday, D. L. F. Barker of the faculty of Johns Hopkins, Dr. William T. Porter of Harvard and Jeffrey R. Brackett of Simmons College will speak. Arthur W. Ewell of Worcester will preside.

## COLORADO PARK PLANS ARE TO BE FULLY SURVEYED

Secretary Houston Reported as Having Arranged Western Trip in June Next

DENVER, Colo.—Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture will visit Denver next June, says the Times, with the primary object of studying opportunities and possibilities in connection with the development of the Mt. Evans region and the general mountain parks system in the vicinity of Denver. His decision to come is one of the important developments of Mayor R. W. Speer's eastern trip.

While in Washington the Mayor had an extended interview with the Secretary, whose interest was demonstrated in his voluntary offer to come to Denver for several days in June for the purpose of making personal inspections in the region.

Legislation relating to recreational development by the Forestry Service is referred ultimately to Secretary Houston.

According to the Mayor, the present bill before Congress for a Mt. Evans highway has the disadvantage of being one of a large number of such proposals and that fact, together with the lateness of its introduction, is likely to prevent action. Other states have mountain development proposals. Denver's best chance, it has been intimated, is in uniting its forces with other districts at the next session.

The Mayor also took up with representatives of various organ firms, who met him in Philadelphia, plans for the installation of the municipal pipe organ in the auditorium. Proposals will be referred to a committee from the Rotary Club and other citizens.

Among other matters taken up during the Mayor's trip were plans for the establishing in Denver of an industrial bureau and plans for the civic center.

### WAR POINTED TO AS LESSON FOR UNITED STATES

Opportunities Are Rich in Neutral Lands Says Foreign and Domestic Commerce Agent

CHICAGO, Ill.—Advice that American manufacturers develop foreign trade in other parts of the world than Europe and prediction that little more than a temporary check to export trade may be expected as a result of international complications with Germany, are features of a statement by Norman L. Anderson, commercial agent in charge of the Chicago office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says the Tribune.

"If Germany's new submarine warfare proves effective," said Mr. Anderson, "it is only too obvious that our exports must receive a severe shock with 77 per cent of these exports formerly going to the Allies unexpectedly cut off. This check, however, need be only temporary if the manufacturers will take steps for the development of their foreign trade in other parts of the world.

"The Far East, South Seas, Australia, South Africa, South America, and similar territories offer the permanent markets to which we should cater. It is fallacious to rely on European markets to take 77 per cent of our exports after the war," said Mr. Anderson, who continued:

"Now is the time for our manufacturers to concentrate on these permanent foreign markets and establish themselves before the mighty trading nations of Europe resume their commercial activities which bound these markets almost exclusively to them."

"Japan has taken quick advantage of opportunity to expand its overseas business. The United States, occupying as it does, a similar position, should develop its future markets also. During the last two years the United States has made great strides toward expansion of foreign commerce. Out of a total of \$5,481,423,000 for 1916, the Allies received 77 per cent."

Central and South American consular representatives, at a recent meeting in the La Salle Hotel, formulated and adopted a plan through which they hope to double trade between the United States and 21 Central and South American republics.

### UNION RESCUE LEAGUE

The Union Rescue League held its tenth annual dinner and twenty-seventh anniversary observance in Ford Hall last night with an attendance of about 650 persons. Frank F. Davidson, president of the league, made an address of welcome, and there were a number of informal addresses.

You Can Dress Smartly On Your Income

You can have that individuality, that Parisienne smartness, which you have admired in the toilettes of women with far more means—and you can have twice as many frocks as you usually buy in a season. The secret is

We sell them for just about one-half what such garments usually cost you elsewhere.

Our Spring showings are beginning to come in—if you wear model sizes that is your opportunity. Come in and see them. You're never urged to buy.

Two Gowns for the Usual Price of One

Prices \$15 up

## SHEEP RAISING ON INCREASE IN OKLAHOMA

Growth Shown by Statistics—  
Large Profit in Lambs—Educational Bulletin Issued by A. & M. College

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—While the number of sheep in the United States decreased during the year 1916 by 3 per cent, the number in Oklahoma increased by 9 per cent, as shown by recent Government statistics, says the Oklahoman. The remarkable growth of the sheep industry in Oklahoma in recent years is indicative of the increasing importance of this State in supplying the necessities of national life.

More striking than the percentage figures are the statistics showing numerical increase. On Jan. 1, 1915, Oklahoma had but 76,000 sheep within its borders, while on Jan. 1, 1917, the number had increased to 104,000.

So important has this industry become in the State that the agricultural experiment station at A. and M. College has just issued a bulletin, "Sheep Husbandry in Oklahoma," by W. L. Carlyle and D. A. Spencer. This bulletin is illustrated with photographs of best types for Oklahoma, is to be sent free to any farmer in the State.

The year 1915 was the best year for the sheep industry in Oklahoma. In that year, as shown by the bulletin authors, Oklahoma's sheep population increased by 25 per cent while the Nation showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. The gain made by Oklahoma was three times as great as for any other State during the same year.

That Oklahoma can profitably support an immensely greater number of sheep than now owned in the State is made clear by Carlyle and Spencer. Throughout the United States there is now an average of 16.2 sheep per square mile, while in Oklahoma the average is still but 1.3 sheep per square mile. The sheep industry was slow to start in Oklahoma, probably due to early cattle influences, but is now making more rapid progress than in any other State.

That sheep are profitable in Oklahoma is shown by statistics. The average weight of fleeces in the country ranges from 2.8 pounds in Georgia to 9.8 pounds in Washington, with a national average of 6.78 pounds. The Oklahoma average is seven pounds. With improvement in lines now going on in this State, this average should be increased materially.

Lost some person should fear that the present increase in the sheep industry in this State will lead to overstocking, the following figures, showing percentage of various classes of livestock in the United States that are within the borders of Oklahoma, are presented: Horses 3.51 per cent, mules 6.18 per cent, cattle 2.78 per cent, swine 2.2 per cent, sheep 1.9 per cent. With only 1.3 sheep to the square mile, Oklahoma has not yet reached the danger point in the sheep movement.

Under the heading, "The Place of Sheep on Oklahoma Farms," the bulletin referred to has the following to say:

"Generally speaking, Oklahoma is not adapted to intensive sheep ranching, but rather to diversified farming with sheep as one branch of the livestock department. For the inexperienced to undertake sheep farming on a large scale at the outset would be decidedly unwise. The most logical plan is to begin with a small or moderate sized flock. By this method a farmer can gradually work into the business and learn about the care and management of sheep before extreme risks are undertaken with large numbers.

"Sheep are often spoken of as scavengers, but to realize their greatest possibilities it is not best to expect them to live on weeds and brush alone. Indeed, they will clean up large quantities of this kind of feed but they will need some good feed, such as 'fresh' grass, in the summer, and wheat pasture, alfalfa hay and good silage for stover in the winter."

Two years ago the Agricultural and Mechanical College fitted up a bunch of winter lambs for the early market. They were sent to the Oklahoma City yards in mid-February, long before the spring lamb market opened in earnest. The lambs established a record price for that time and directed the attention of the packing house industry to the possibilities of winter lamb raising in Oklahoma. According to the bulletin authors, lambs will make as satisfactory growth in winter as in summer, and when finished at three to four months of age, bring fancy prices.

### RIGHT TO RAILROAD TAX IS QUESTIONED

PORLAND, Me.—Whether the city of Portland, the various towns of the State where stockholders of the Maine Central reside, or the State of Maine were entitled to the sum of \$184,015.05 of the franchise tax on the Maine Central Railroad in the years 1915 and 1916, on account of the stock held by the Maine Railways Companies which a resolve now in the Legislature proposes to divide among the municipalities where Maine Central stockholders reside was the question discussed at a hearing before the committee on taxation, says an Augusta dispatch to the Express and Advertiser. The division is asked under the statute which provides that the State return from the railroad franchise tax to each municipality an amount equal to 1 per cent of the value of stock owned therein, on the claim that the Maine Railways Companies was a trustee for the benefit of all the stockholders.

### REFORESTATION IN LOUISIANA HELD UP BY TAXATION

National Lumber President Cites  
Austrian Method of Exemption  
While Growing

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Pointing out that Louisiana, the second largest producer of lumber, an industry which ranks second in the employment of men, and which holds the same position in the production of tonnage for railroads, is doing nothing to preserve its timber and that reforestation is actually prohibitive because of unfair taxation, R. H. Downman of New Orleans, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, addressed the Association of Commerce recently, says the Times Picayune.

In the discussion which followed his informal talk on "The Lumber Industry and Its Relation to the Public Interest," it was asserted the lumber industry has direct effect on population, and that Mississippi already is beginning to feel the effect of the denuding of its forests. The inference was that Louisiana is in line to lose both money and workers by the indifference felt in this State and throughout the country to the rapidly diminishing timber supply.

"Pine takes from 30 to 40 years to reach saw log size," explained Mr. Downman. "Cypress requires a longer time to get to the same stage. Under the present system of taxation in Louisiana and many other states a tree would be worth approximately its weight in gold by the time it was usable by the sawmill."

"Louisiana is second only to Washington in the production of lumber," said Mr. Downman. "The lumber industry itself is second to the railroads in the employment of men and is but a little behind the coal business in providing tonnage for railroads. Yet the agitation for reforestation has been aimless in the past in a large measure for the very good reason that it can't take place under the present system of taxation. On the Pacific Coast, for instance, taxation has increased 1000 per cent in three years. Louisiana has had a big increase."

The fostered plan to divide Idaho is not at all new. A similar plan progressed so far as to once reach the desk of President Grover Cleveland. His refusal to sign the division measure is the only thing that prevented division. In the early '80s annexation to Washington was the leading question in Idaho. It was fought out with a spirit that verged on the bitter. At that time Idaho was a territory and was represented in Congress by a delegate. That delegate was no less a personage than John Hailey, the veteran State Historian of Idaho, and Secretary of the State Historical Society. It is a peculiar coincidence that he has offices now in a room located between the present House of Representatives and Senate of the Idaho Legislature.

The bill passed in the first Congress of the Cleveland administration, 1884-1885, when Adlai Stevenson was Vice-President. It had gone through the session after a heated fight. Senator Voorhees of Indiana, "the tall Sycamore of the Wabash," gave his undivided support to the measure in the Senate of that session. It went to President Cleveland, where it received a "pocket" veto—that is, was allowed to lapse by the mere process of failing to receive his signature, although he did not actually veto it. He did nothing.

Probably nothing has so aroused the Legislature and the people of the State as the single and triflate division plans, the former of which was launched in both Houses of the present session, and the second strongly urged for consideration. Unheralded, the State division propaganda was launched, awakening the people of the State to the fact that the Legislature was actually in session. There is surprising sentiment in the Legislature for division. Many of the members feel that the north is a separate and distinct part of Idaho, and that the south has the same distinction; that the industries and interests of both are distinct and direct communication that would bring them together is lacking.

One solution to eliminate this sectional difference, as advanced by a member of the present Legislature, is that not only direct north and south highways be built, but a north and south railroad be built. It is contended that once the two ends of the State are linked by better highways and railroads the chances of difference between them being eliminated will greatly improve. Unless this is done, it is pointed out, the barrier will remain to the detriment of the entire State.

### IDAHO STATE DIVISION NOT PROBABLE NOW

National Lumber President Cites  
Austrian Method of Exemption  
While Growing

Plan Launched in Legislature  
Not Favored by the People—  
Former Contest Which Is Recalled Reached Congress

PORTLAND, Ore.—The plan to create a new state out of the northern section of Idaho as launched in the present session of the Legislature, says a Boise dispatch to the Oregonian, is not likely to be successful. In fact it can be stated on excellent authority that the votes expected on final passage of the joint resolution authorizing the convening of a constitutional convention at Moscow, June 19, 1917, to draft a new constitution for the State to be ratified by the electors residing therein, will not be forthcoming.

Many of the level heads in the Legislature are opposed to what they term is the ill-timed resolution that would split the State in two. They frankly admit that while there is some merit behind the division plan it is absurd to think that Congress will give its consent to making two states out of one, which only has a population of 400,000 people; that unless either parts of Eastern Washington or Western Montana are secured to add to the proposed new State in increasing its area, valuation and population, division either by the authority of the present Legislature or an act of Congress is out of the question.

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### MUSIC NOTES

At Agassiz House, Cambridge, Tuesday afternoon, the Radcliffe Musical Association gave a concert, presenting Miss Marguerite Harding, contralto, and the Whittemore Trio (Miss Elinor and Miss Martha Whittemore and Wells Weston). The contralto, with Miss Helena Soren as her accompanist, sang Tschaikowsky's "Pilgrim Song," Henschel's "Morning Hymn," Manney's "Sweetheart, Sigh No More," and Daniels' "Fields of Ballyclare" and "Daybreak." The chamber music players performed the allegro of Rubinstein's trio, op. 52, a lento by Chaminade, Moussorgsky's "Une Larme" and a Brahms Hungarian dance. Miss Elinor Whittemore, violinist, interpreted three Indian sketches by Burleigh.

### AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—Mme. Bernhardt in "Cleopatra" and "Jeanne d'Arc," 8. Colonial—"The Love Mill," 8. Copley—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back," 8.10.

Hollie—Julia Arthur in "Sermonada," 8.10.

Plymouth—"Getting Married," 8.10.

Suburb—"The Blue Parrot," 8.10.

Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8.10.

Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1.45.

Boston Opera House, 2; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2.15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2.10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2.10.

### INVESTIGATION OF WATERS OF THE WINNIPEG RIVER

Recommendation That Control  
of Certain Portions Be Kept  
by Dominion Government

OTTAWA, Ont.—The policy of the Dominion Water Power Branch is to encourage desirable development of water-power resources. A report on the Winnipeg River Power and Storage Survey investigations, begun in 1911, states the ground covered and some of the conclusions reached. "The Winnipeg River," says the report, "forms the natural source of power for the city of Winnipeg and for Southern Manitoba. The reach of the river covered in the power studies extends from Lake Winnipeg to the headwaters of the city of Winnipeg municipal plant at Point du Bois, and comprises practically the entire drop of the river in Manitoba. The channel of the Winnipeg River follows the general trend of rivers flowing through this district in which the Laurentian granite lies practically on the surface. The river is, to a large extent, composed of deep, broad basins, with but little current, broken by abrupt changes in level at the various falls and rapids. These pitches take place at, and are occasioned by, granite outcrops which are invariably in evidence on both river banks and in the stream bed. At such points the bed rock, as a rule, forms a distinct ridge at a higher elevation than the bed of the river in the pond above, and is, in fact, the controlling feature governing the level of the lake-like expanses. As a result, the drops are generally well concentrated, and the hydraulic gradient between the various falls and rapids is usually negligible, a combination of circumstances which renders possible the utilization for power purposes of practically the entire fall in the river. The reach below the Lower Seven Sisters, and the Pinawa, channel, are the only sections of the river where it has been necessary to sacrifice any considerable portion of the drop."

"The two proposed Seven Sisters developments are located on the main channel of the Winnipeg River, which is here divided, a portion of the flow taking place through the back, or Pinawa channel, on which is located the power plant of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, and finding its way into the eastern end of Lac du Bonnet. The discharge in the river, over and above that necessary to properly operate the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company's plant, is available for development throughout the reach of the Seven Sisters Falls. As a result of this division of the river, it will not be profitable to undertake the development of the Seven Sisters reach until such time as the river flow has been regulated. In view of the conflicting interests affected, it is essential that the control of the headwaters of the Upper Seven Sisters plant be kept in the hands of some independent body, such as the Dominion Government, in order that all interests may be fully protected and that the river may be regulated for the benefit of all concerned."

MISS HELEN WARE,  
VIOLINIST, APPEARS

TORONTO, Ont.—The new United States Immigration Bill, which raised the immigration admission fee from \$4 to \$8 to Canadians or aliens from Canada desiring to become residents of the United States, will not interfere with local excursion travel between Toronto, Niagara Falls and Lewiston, says the Globe. Neither will it seriously affect the relations of the residents of the Canadian and American towns along the Niagara frontier.

Learning that the fee was to be raised, W. E. Burke, assistant manager of the Canada Steamship Lines, instructed John T. Wohey, the company's attorney at Washington, to forward for the information of patrons of the steamers of the company the interpretation of the amendment act as it applies to Canada, which is as follows:

"So far as travel between Canada and the United States is concerned, practically the only change in the present regulations will be that part of the act embodying limitation for 'temporary stay' of Canadians crossing the border. All aliens, whether Canadians or not, otherwise admissible, who enter the United States with intent to remain permanently in the United States must pay a fee of \$8. Aliens, including Canadians, who have been residents of Canada for at least one year immediately preceding such entry to the United States for 'temporary stay' or aliens in transit through the United States will not be obliged to pay the fee. Visitors to the United States who have been residents of Canada a year or more will be permitted to remain for a month or more, while those who have been residents less than a year will be limited to 'in transit' privileges."

### MINIMUM WAGE BILL

Three measures designed to limit the powers of the Minimum Wage Commission by taking away the penalties and enforcement powers vested in that body and to change the law governing the appointment of wage boards so as to give the employers a wider latitude, were heard before the legislative Committee on Social Service at the State House today.

### AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 4, AT 3.30

FAMOUS BELGIAN VIOLINIST

YSAYE

Tickets, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Now.

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## McCreery's Annual

# March Silk Sale

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND YARDS OF SILKS

OFFERING THE BEST VALUES

Largest variety of weaves and styles

and most complete color assortments in America

yard 48c to 1.95

All the Silks in this Sale are "McCreery Silks" of the usual dependable quality, and this season's styles. The following are in complete assortments of Evening, Reception and Street Colors, also White, Cream or Black.

Chiffon Crepe de Soie, superior quality, 40 inches wide	yard 98c
Georgette Crepe, 40 inches wide	yard 1.28
Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide	yard 1.28
China Silk, 36 inches wide	yard 68c
Imperial Dress Satin, 36 inches wide	yard 1.50
Satin Charmeuse, 40 inches wide	yard 1.95

### Rich Novelty Dress Silks

In choice designs and latest fashionable colors, including Pompadour and Oriental Taffetas, French and Military Plaids and Stripes.

yard 1.45

Imported Novelty Striped Washable Shirting Silks	in a wide range of latest styles and colors, including the New Peppermint Candy Stripes; 32 inches wide.




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## IN THE LIBRARIES

Some popular methods of raising library funds are described in a recent number of the Wisconsin Library Bulletin. The article states that in Wisconsin a large variety of entertainments have been tried with varying degrees of success; that those which seem especially popular are library balls and dances, chain luncheons, plays, lectures and tag-days. Experience has proved that in small towns where the east is well known there are few library benefits which can compete with home-talent plays. Lectures are mentioned as being particularly adapted to bringing about one of the most important by-products of library benefits—an increased circulation of reading matter. It is always possible to precede and follow up lectures with related books and if it is known that these are at the library, larger circulation is sure to follow. Ways of making tag-day a thorough success are extensive newspaper and moving picture publicity, special "good fellow" tags, pennants on wagons and automobiles, posters, dividing the town into districts with a house-to-house canvass, and "taggers" in the business section.

Pictures for home wall decorations are now being lent by the art department of the St. Louis Public Library to borrowers who will agree to provide suitable frames. The pictures available for this purpose are 96 small reproductions in color of paintings in European galleries. They may be kept six weeks.

A correspondent has sent to the Branch Library News published by the New York Public Library what he considers the 10 most beautiful lines in English poetry. In commenting on the list the News states that few persons will agree with this correspondent entirely but that it may interest some readers to see how many of the lines they can place correctly or to look up the ones which are not familiar. Here is the list:

- 1. "When to the sessions of sweet silent thought."
- 2. "It is a beauteous evening, calm and free."
- 3. "I love you to the level of every day's most quiet need."
- 4. "He whom a dream hath possessed treads the impulsive marches."
- 5. "Bright star, would I were steadfast as thou art!"
- 6. "She walks in beauty like the night."
- 7. "Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!"
- 8. "Charm'd magic casements opening on the foam of perilous seas!"
- 9. "She dwelt among the untrodden ways!"
- 10. "When night comes, I bury my face in my arms and dream that my paper boats float on and on under the midnight stars!"

Ecuador's Scheme for a Congress  
ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT-CHRONICLE—The proposal from Ecuador for a congress of nations on this hemisphere to take "the necessary measures for securing a continental expression for the guarantee of the rights of neutrality and, if it is possible, for the alleviation of the rigors of war," might, under some circumstances, be worthy of consideration. The fact, however, that the proposal was called out by Carranza's note suggesting an embargo on foodstuffs and munitions of war means that some care will have to be taken in scrutinizing the program for such a conference, or the United States may find that it is merely encouraging mischievous agents of the Teuton propaganda, who are known to be at work all over the New World, trying to strike an effective blow at Germany's enemies. Central and South American countries are fertile ground for such activities, in some respects, for money will buy Government as well as private influence. The enormous sum spent by Teutonic agents in the United States in the early stages of the war, for the purpose of crippling concerns that were manufacturing munitions of war, shows how far such men would willingly go if they thought they had any chance of accomplishing any results of any importance. Just now, in this country, they are obtaining their most effective results by working on the sensibilities of the pacifists. But in countries to the south of us pacifism has not become a popular cause.

This library has been made a depository for the publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of Washington, D. C.

Again this week the librarian has been in Augusta representing the Maine Library Commission at legislative hearings on measures affecting the general library interests of the State. The Governor in his budget message has recommended that the \$80,000 appropriated annually for a number of years for the so-called "pensions" be discontinued.

In one way this affects Bangor particularly, as we have the largest state library in the State, but in the same country library receiving only \$2,000 may find the derivation almost a vital one. In case the Governor's plan is adopted just as it stands, we believe this particular recommendation will arouse vigorous protest.

The high school senior seeking material for a graduation essay is a frequent visitor to the reading and reference rooms. We take pleasure in giving him every opportunity to say that the library has much material suitable for this use.

Our book-plates representing the Mechanics' Hersey, City of Bangor, State of Maine and Patten funds have, because of their beauty and the reputation of their designer, Sidney Smith, attracted the attention of book-plate collectors outside the State. From these collectors we have received through gift and exchange the beginning of a collection of book-plates, which are mounted and ready to be shown upon request to persons interested. New college catalogues in the same room are Tufts, Mt. Holyoke and Dartmouth.

A request comes from the Western Union Telegraph office for another traveling library for use of the messenger boys employed by the company.

At the twenty-first annual meeting of the consolidated public libraries of New Orleans, H. H. Gill, the librarian, reported that circulation had now passed the half million mark for the first time. Among the proposals made were those for a closer cooperation with the schools and for the extension of civil service to applicants for positions as library assistants.

Traveling libraries are furnished in the following languages by the Minnesota Public Library Commission: Finnish, French, German, Norwegian, Polish and Swedish. Groups of six books in any of these languages are added to any traveling library upon request. The demand for these books is steadily increasing and many of them are lent to public libraries which cannot supply the need.

The use of package libraries has shown a greater increase than any other department of the traveling libraries during the past two years. These package libraries serve individuals preparing papers or debates, or readers pursuing some special line of study. No systematic attempt has

## NOTES ON POLITICS

yet been made to provide fiction and general reading in this way, though many requests are received for such books, which are furnished whenever possible.

At a recent meeting of the library board of Vancouver a delegation from North Vancouver appeared to ask for the establishment of a branch on the north shore. The people of North Vancouver, the delegation stated, were willing to guarantee the safety of any books lent to them, and also to pay the rent of a place where they might be kept. The request is being carefully considered.

The librarian in Kilbourn, Wis., is giving instruction in library methods to high school students who will receive credit at school for lectures attended and practice work done. From these students apprentices for the library will be selected.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Remedy for Food Costs

SPRINGFIELD UNION—The remedy for the high cost of food, according to State Food Commissioner John J. Dillon of New York, lies in "a direct, efficient and economic system of distribution from the farm direct to the consumer through a terminal wholesale market system and the retail store." Commissioner Dillon does not claim originality for this idea, but he is deeply impressed by its apparent soundness. And it is sound, if it would always, or in a majority of cases, work out according to theory. Any attempt to apply it to the potato situation would, however, have met with instant discouragement from the Maine farmers, who have been holding back their crops for exorbitant prices. Comparatively small quantities of potatoes were sold by the Maine farmers for less than \$5 a barrel, and while many of the farmers are unloading now at \$6 and \$6.25 a barrel, others are holding out for a flat \$7 rate. The present food scarcity, due in some measure to the reduced size of crops, but more to the large foreign demand for all farm products, gives the farmers their opportunity to dispense with middlemen and secure huge profits for themselves, but in ordinary times, when the supply is plentiful and the demand normal, the farmer is more or less at the mercy of the middleman, and, doubtless, then they would welcome a system that would enable them to sell directly to the consumer at a fair price for both.

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Librarians are often advised to make use of the local press in making the community more familiar with the public library and its resources. Some librarians, accordingly, have adopted the custom of publishing library news in one or more of the local papers every week or so. A good example of what kind of news makes interesting reading is found in a recent number of the Bangor Commercial under the heading in bold type, "At Bangor Public Library." Librarian Charles A. Flagg is responsible for the column, from which the following excerpts are taken:

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bills then in the Legislature, withdrew their measures, believing that it would simplify matters if an equal suffrage provision were written into the proposed new Constitution. Now it develops that a bill to permit women to vote in primary elections will be introduced into the Legislature. If successful, the measure would practically give women full suffrage in Arkansas, as the choice of all State and most of the county, municipal and township officials is virtually decided in the Democratic primaries. A bill similar to this Arkansas measure has been introduced into the Texas Legislature.

What course the Socialist Party in the United States will pursue in 1920, and its policy for the next four years, will probably be decided at a national convention to be held in September. The holding of the regular national convention prior to election proves to have been missed greatly by the party members.

Persons interested in the political situation in Sweden are concentrating, more and more, on the work of their departments, and are leaving official statements in the House and the answering of innumerable questions to the under-secretary. A notable instance is, of course, Lord Robert Cecil, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs who is constantly in the public eye. Then there was the remarkable statement in the House of Lords, a short time ago by Lord Lytton, one of the secretaries for the Admiralty on the submarine question; whilst Mr. Steel-Maitland, Undersecretary for the Colonies, Mr. Hayes Fisher, Undersecretary for the Local Government Board, Lord Islington, Undersecretary for India, have all figured prominently, from time to time, in the matter of answering questions in the House of Lords, a short time ago by Lord Lytton, one of the secretaries for the Admiralty on the submarine question; whilst Mr. Steel-Maitland, Undersecretary for the Colonies, Mr. Hayes Fisher, Undersecretary for the Local Government Board, Lord Islington, Undersecretary for India, have all figured prominently, from time to time, in the matter of answering questions in the House of Lords, a short time ago by Lord Lytton, one of the secretaries for the Admiralty on the submarine question; whilst Mr. Steel-Maitland, Undersecretary for the Colonies, Mr. Hayes Fisher, Undersecretary for the Local Government Board, Lord Islington, Undersecretary for India, have all figured prominently, from time to time, in the matter of answering questions in the House of Lords, a short time ago by Lord Lytton, one of the secretaries for the Admiralty on the submarine question; 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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## WOOL MARKET ACTIVE AND PRICES FIRM

Fine Grades of Staple in Special Favor but Medium Lines Are Expected to Meet Good Demand on Government Orders

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Local wool market sales are active, and prices are exceedingly strong at the present time. The outlook for the immediate future is for even higher quotations. Many millions of pounds of wool have changed hands during the past week. In the raw material market fine wools have been in favor again, but dealers will probably show a desire for medium grades again before very long. United States is likely to sell many thousands of dollars worth of goods, and it is in anticipation of this that activity is so pronounced. Following last week's holiday on Thursday business picked up. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were exceedingly quiet days with the local wool trade.

South American Montevideo wools have sold in good volume. In fact, the larger purchases have included fine foreign wools. Scoured clothing Cape wools have sold at \$1.15, and some combing Cape wools have been disposed of at \$1.30, clean basis. The lower grades will be purchased a little later to be made up into duplicate heavy-weight orders.

Fine territory wool, that is to say, from the little supply available, has brought \$1.50 for staple, but other grades are selling at around \$1.25. Medium territory wools are quoted at \$1 a pound.

Fine wools are high at 90 cents, and at this high price have been in good demand, nevertheless.

Contracting in the West has been going on at active rate, but lately has shown some signs of abating. The 1917 clips have brought in Montana for the wool 40c; in Wyoming, 36c/40c, with a few contracts at 41c; in Idaho, 38c/40c for medium clips. One western firm is holding a large clip firmly at 45c, and will probably realize this price soon. Some of the Montana clips have been consigned to Boston concerns. Much comment has been made concerning prices in the event of war. Many wool men think that 50c for the new clips is probable, but most of them find it difficult to think of western growers ever realizing \$1 a pound for their fleeces. Some, knowing how prices have tended upward in other great was crises, base their opinions on these facts and also on the advances made during the year just passed. The latter advances have shown what can come about without a war; therefore it is difficult, indeed, to conjecture what would be the case if events reached a climax.

Owners of sheep in Texas are increasing their flocks with the view that they are to obtain higher prices for clips next year. The fleeces are extra heavy in that section, on account of the cold weather, and there will probably be more wool grown another year in Southern Texas than ever before.

Mill men strongly believe that prices of cloth will not decrease. Indications rather point to a further advance. Mills are at present working on duplicate orders on light-weight goods. Fall deliveries may be delayed, for the reason that many of the mills are sold up, despite the fact that they have not yet finished their light-weight season orders. Probably there will be more business in worsteds soon, wools up to the present time having attracted more attention because of the late openings of the former.

If the mills cannot secure adequate supplies of the raw material, they may have to shut down, unless they can get along until the new clips come forward. These, however, will not be here for some time yet. The labor shortage is also still a serious problem.

Good demand has been found for samples on overcoatings for the placing of fall orders by buyers of large houses. The week has begun with little activity in wools and worsted goods. Some mills have already withdrawn their 1917 lines of these goods. One firm has withdrawn all its men's wear lines from the market, because of an oversold condition. Other firms are offering lines of fancy worsteds for the fall of 1917 at prices ranging from \$2.10 to \$3.50.

The United States Government is apparently waiting for appropriations from Congress before granting many contracts, but the longer the Government waits the more it will surely have to pay for these goods. Alterate bids are being opened March 5 for wool goods, chiefly uniform cloths. The combination of wool and cotton being asked for has better wearing qualities and costs less to produce than all-wool material. Freight embargoes are handicapping mills by delaying deliveries as regards goods on order.

Dress goods lines have in many instances been withdrawn, since owners dislike to allow these to sell at present levels when they feel certain that further advances will take place. The American Woolen Company, however, within the past week, has opened up dress goods lines in both wools and worsteds.

Carpet wools have shown more activity than for the past few months and further advances in this branch of the market are fully expected, because there are so few good Cape wools to be had.

The British wool authorities believe that any Australian wool reaching this

country will have to be purchased in Australia. This is chiefly due to the present shipping difficulties. It is, therefore, easier to ship the wool to a port on the Pacific coast than to ship to London and thence here. If these wools do reach United States they will undoubtedly be of the very burly sort, with the possible exception of a few short combed wools of inferior grades.

The London market, according to the last reports, was very strong. Merinos are now 10 per cent above last month's quotations. Few crossbreds are being offered. An edict has gone forth from the Department of Commerce, in an address before the Boston Commercial Club on the subject of developing United States imports trade.

"Bostonians," said Mr. Pratt, "will be particularly interested in a comparison of Boston, the leading wool market of the world, with Bradford, England, it is understood, has purchased several vessels from Japan, possibly with the view of getting wool in these bottoms from Australia.

In Canada a movement is on foot to form a new association of wool growers and plans are being contemplated for the erection of a large storage warehouse for the collection and storage of wools grown in the districts surrounding Ottawa, the capital city.

## BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

British foreign trade statistics for January illustrate, as well as those of the United States, importance at this time of continually keeping in view the great rise in commodity prices and consequent necessity of comparing rather by bulk and weight than in pounds or dollars. Cash imports of raw cotton in January were approximately £6,142,000 greater than January, 1916, while weight increase was only 436,000 cents. The rise in price of raw cotton was offset by increase in quotations of goods manufactured.

Doubtless changes in precedence given to cargo movements must be taken into primary consideration when comparing exports and imports by months. January returns show an increase of nearly £15,000,000 in the value of wool at January, 1916, and exports an increase of slightly more than £10,000,000. Exports of cotton goods or fabrics make a highly gratifying exhibit, as do those of woollen goods and yarns. They justify the claim that textile industries of England have been organized to experience but little disturbance from war.

The chief increases in imports were in raw cotton, wool and in foodstuffs. The list contains only a few articles of luxury. It tells an eloquent story of intensive and detail organization of foreign and internal trade of Great Britain on a war basis.

## HURRYING CARS TO MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Big individual car earnings on Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Illinois Central and other roads will follow decision to put 800 eastern empties a week into Minneapolis to take grain and flour east.

Washburn-Crosby Company loaded a Pennsylvania 100,000 capacity car with equivalent, in sacks, of 571 barrels flour, believed the biggest flour load of record. Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Northwestern Consolidated and Russell-Miller Company loaded equal to 561,550 and 545 barrels. Big 100,000 capacity cars are being packed with 110,000 to 111,000 pounds flour, not the smallest space being wasted.

Automobile cars when available take big loads, but necessitate bracing, because the doors are so wide that door loads shifting against them, on curves, bring breaking pressure.

Special flour trains of 85 cars minimum are going out with assurance they will go through Chicago without breaking trains.

If the mills cannot secure adequate supplies of the raw material, they may have to shut down, unless they can get along until the new clips come forward. These, however, will not be here for some time yet. The labor shortage is also still a serious problem.

Good demand has been found for samples on overcoatings for the placing of fall orders by buyers of large houses. The week has begun with little activity in wools and worsted goods. Some mills have already withdrawn their 1917 lines of these goods. One firm has withdrawn all its men's wear lines from the market, because of an oversold condition. Other firms are offering lines of fancy worsteds for the fall of 1917 at prices ranging from \$2.10 to \$3.50.

The United States Government is apparently waiting for appropriations from Congress before granting many contracts, but the longer the Government waits the more it will surely have to pay for these goods. Alterate bids are being opened March 5 for wool goods, chiefly uniform cloths. The combination of wool and cotton being asked for has better wearing qualities and costs less to produce than all-wool material. Freight embargoes are handicapping mills by delaying deliveries as regards goods on order.

Dress goods lines have in many instances been withdrawn, since owners dislike to allow these to sell at present levels when they feel certain that further advances will take place. The American Woolen Company, however, within the past week, has opened up dress goods lines in both wools and worsteds.

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## UNITED STATES WOOL IMPORTS UNDERGO CHANGE

Government Official Thinks It Not Necessary to Go Back to London for Colonial Product

Boston should be the wool market of the world, according to Edward Ewing Pratt, of the Department of Commerce, in an address before the Boston Commercial Club on the subject of developing United States imports trade.

"Bostonians," said Mr. Pratt, "will be particularly interested in a comparison of Boston, the leading wool market of the world, with Bradford, England, it is understood, has purchased several vessels from Japan, possibly with the view of getting wool in these bottoms from Australia.

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## DIVIDENDS

Buffalo & Susquehanna road has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock to stock of record March 15.

Haskell-Barker Car Company, Inc., declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Computing Tabulating Recording Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 10 to stock of record March 25.

The directors of La Belle Iron Works have declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent, together with the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on common stock, payable April 1 next.

The Pettibone & Mulliken Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, payable April 2 to stock of record March 17.

The St. Josephs South Bend Southern Railroad Company has declared the usual semiannual dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred and of 1 per cent on the common stocks, payable March 15.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 2 to holders of record March 23. Quarterly payments of 1 1/4 per cent were made during 1916 and 1917.

The Wolverine Mining Company has declared a semiannual dividend of \$7 a share. This is an increase of \$1 a share over the last previous payment. The dividend is payable April 2 to stock of record March 2.

The Electric Properties Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock and of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, both payable March 10 to stock of record March 2.

Mackay Companies declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 10.

Philadelphia & Reading Electric Company declared a semiannual dividend of \$7 a share. This is an increase of \$1 a share over the last previous payment. The dividend is payable April 2 to stock of record March 10.

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## LAUNDRIES

## EDUCATION

## Content of Courses in Intermediate Schools

Before the intermediate or junior high school which has been attracting the attention of educators during the last few years can accomplish all that has been claimed for it, it must go deeper than the mere organization of the school and the formation of classes, to which it has been held very largely so far. It must strike deep into the content of courses of study, restudying and revising them to meet the educational needs of the child. The old traditional forms of education must give way to those based upon a more sympathetic study of the child. No longer must he be regarded as a vessel to be shaped and poured into, but an intelligent being, who is to be helped to discover himself and develop on the best lines.

"His years in the intermediate school should be to the child a voyage of discovery of himself," says Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, who is charged with the work of forming the new schools in that city.

Boston is just starting on a definite policy of intermediate schools, after having had them under experimentation for several years. It is probably the first city to give serious attention to the modification of the content of the courses in these schools.

The junior high or intermediate school does not consist in merely combining the seventh, eighth and ninth grades or in transferring the ninth from the high school to the elementary, retaining the present methods of instruction and present subject matter," Mr. Burke says. "This is not progressive. For years there has been a growing conviction that the work of the last two years of the elementary school and the first year of the high school should be reconstructed; that the eighth and ninth grades should be closely articulated, and that the artificial, accidental and indefensible distinctions between elementary and high schools should be abolished."

The whole fabric of the intermediate school must be built upon the first six years of the elementary course where the work should be restricted to mastery of the tools of education, and reach up and identify itself intimately with the tenth grade or what is now the second year of the high school, Mr. Burke insists. The step from the sixth to the seventh grade must be imperceptible, and subjects that are begun in the seventh grade should be continued uninterruptedly into the high school; the content of the courses should be restudied and revised. There is an advantage in introducing into the grades some subjects now pursued in the high school, he maintains, and in reserving for the

high school some of the more difficult work now required in the elementary curriculum; likewise, of preserving a unified and progressive sequence in the pupil's work throughout his entire school career.

For instance, it is universally conceded that the time for a child to begin the study of a modern foreign language is at an early age, when the memory of the child is more retentive; when phonetics and idioms may be acquired naturally; when he absorbs and reproduces sounds and inflections and expressions.

The intermediate school should introduce the study of a modern foreign language in the seventh grade instead of in the ninth and, encourage the pupil to continue the pursuit of the language for six years instead of four, Mr. Burke says. The method of teaching this subject as now in operation in some Boston schools is oral and aural, direct or conversational.

The aim is to empower the child to express himself with some degree of facility in a foreign tongue. But what is of deeper significance, this continuous instruction in a modern foreign language serves as a bridge whereby the pupil may pass over from the elementary school into the high without experiencing the serious disadvantage of sudden transition and of maladjustment.

"Again, school folk are restudying the whole subject of public school mathematics. They are quite agreed that after the sixth grade mathematics should be presented, not in fragments, but as a unit; that beginning with the seventh grade mathematics should be taught, not as arithmetic, nor as algebra, nor as geometry, but as a combination of all of these where the practical problems in arithmetic, the simpler measurements of geometry and the elementary forms of algebra may be closely correlated. In all this work the more difficult topics should

be reserved for the later high school grades," Mr. Burke believes. "By the introduction of such work in mathematics in the seventh grade and by its continuous pursuit during the following years, the pupil is led to a comprehension of algebra and geometry, step by step, and is not confronted abruptly with their abstractions in the early days of the high school course. Thus again are broken down the barriers between the elementary school and the high.

"In a similar manner instruction in English, in geography and history, in general and natural science, and in all other subjects of the curriculum, should continue uninterrupted, grade by grade, so that the step from eighth grade to the ninth, or from the ninth to the tenth, may be as imperceptible as it is now from the third to the fourth."

Blind alleys are as intolerable in a system of public schools as they are in occupational pursuits, Mr. Burke contends. The courses offered in the intermediate school, therefore, should be flexible, in order that pupils may pass readily from one to the other in the difficult process of adjusting themselves. By the introduction of various types of vocational work, provision will be made in the intermediate school for that heretofore sadly neglected group of boys and girls who must enter upon commercial or artisan pursuits upon, or even before, the completion of the elementary school course.

The work in the intermediate schools of Boston is not to be superimposed from without. For each subject in the curriculum there is a council composed of teachers of both high and elementary schools who discuss methods, formulate courses of study, recommend the adoption of textbooks and generally organize the entire work of the school.

## Scottish Youths to Go to Russia

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—An appeal to his fellow-citizens has been issued by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, on behalf of a scheme for the promotion of closer relationships with Russia. Accompanying the appeal, which is in the form of a circular letter, is a memorandum explanatory of the scheme. The purpose in view is the expansion, both on the commercial and on the educational side, of the connection between Scotland and Russia, and it is proposed to raise a fund of £50,000 in

## Teaching and Learning

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—One of the most important addresses at the recent conference of educational associations in London was given by Dr. John Adams, professor of education in the University of London. From the following excerpts, some idea may be gained of the way in which he treated his twin subject, "Teaching and Learning."

"It is conceded on all hands," Dr. Adams said, "that a knowledge of the subjects to be taught forms the very foundation of a teacher's qualifications. The cause of the unanimity on this point is to be found in the universal recognition that the function of the teacher is to teach. The deeper function of what is emphasized when we use the word education is in a loose way taken for granted. English people do not take kindly to the word educator as applied to the professional school person. There is too much room for discussion in education. When we deal with teaching we know where we are."

"Yet the moment we begin to analyze the concept teaching we find almost as much to quarrel about as when we deal with education. To begin with we have not even yet reached anything like a full understanding of what underlies that rule in the Latin grammar: 'Verbs of teaching govern two accusatives, one of the person, the other of the thing, as Johannen magister Latinum docuit' (the master taught John Latin).

"At first sight it would appear that the master had no alternative. He must teach Latin, but he must also teach John. He cannot teach John unless he teaches him something. But is it not open to him to teach neither John nor Latin, and yet to go through certain motions that are commonly understood to be teaching?

"Do we not too easily take it for granted that because there is a master and pupils, schoolroom and blackboard, there is, therefore, teaching going on? The problem is much more complicated than it looks. The existence of real teaching cannot be said to be demonstrated even when it can be shown that we have seen the master teaching, and that the pupils have learned. It may be that the master has gone through a process which he calls teaching, and that the pupils have gone through another process that is really learning, and yet the two processes may have had no causal relation to one another. It may indeed be that the pupils have learned not because of but in spite of the teaching. It is pleasant to notice how threadbare that story is becoming of the little girl who proclaimed that she thought she could understand a certain rule if only they would stop explaining it."

"The fact is that we must realize more clearly that teaching and learning are correlative processes. David Stow used to repeat in season and out of season that 'A thing is not given till it is taken; a subject is not taught

till it is learned.' Unless the learning follows because of the teaching there has been no real teaching. It cannot be too often repeated that education is a bipolar process; teaching representing the one pole, learning the other. Everything the teacher does should be correlated to something that he expects the pupil to do. A sense of justice and a tincture of logic should prevent any teacher from using formulas of this kind: 'How in the world could you make a blunder like that? I don't understand how it is possible to go wrong in such a simple matter!' It is our business to understand; it is part of our professional work; it is what we are for."

"But we are not, on the other hand, to make the mistake of thinking that we must be always overtly active in the teaching process; that nothing of itself will come, but we must still be talking and demonstrating. In point of fact most teachers do too much for their pupils in these latter days. It is not correct to say that they teach too much. What is meant is that their teaching takes too active a form. They do not take sufficient account of the law of action and reaction between their activities and their pupils. Teachers too often estimate the value of lesson by the energies they expend. The test is not what they have done, but what their pupils have done. Most teachers would be amazed if they could be presented with an accurate record of the percentage of school-time given up to their speaking, as compared with that permitted to their pupils. Teaching is essentially a dialectic process; there must be overt action and reaction. Preaching has been defined as 'an animated dialogue with one part left out.' In teaching, that part must be kept in, and magnified; it is the more important part. The success of a school may be estimated by the degree in which, in the highest classes, the pupils make use of the teachers."

"The difference between school work and university work may be said to consist practically in the fact that at school the teacher not only supplies the means of acquiring knowledge, but feels responsible for the pupil attaining it, whereas at the university the professor contents himself with supplying the opportunity and recording the fact of how far the student has availed himself of it."

"With the change of methods of teaching there has come a realization of the need to give the pupil some sort of guidance in his unsupervised work. It is curious, indeed, how long we have been in coming to a realization of our duty in this matter of teaching pupils how to learn. The beginnings of a systematic study of this part of our work are to be found in America, where Professors Bagley, Colvin and McMurry have all written on the subject. There is room for careful research in European countries also. Many young observers and experimenters are on the lookout for profitable subjects of investigation. Where could they find a better or more useful field for their energies?"

"In the opinion of those who are qualified to judge, it is necessary that means should be found to provide in Glasgow facilities (1) for affording information concerning Russia to persons who desire to establish or extend business relations with that country; (2) for instruction, of various grades, in the language, literature, history, and economics of Russia; (3) for the establishment of traveling scholarships, to enable students and others to proceed to Russia, and there to complete their studies in the Russian language, and to acquire a practical knowledge of the methods and resources of the country."

Under (1) the memorandum indicates that the work of obtaining and affording commercial information should be assigned to the Chamber of Commerce, which might establish an intelligence department for this purpose.

Under (2) it is proposed to link together the university and the commercial college of Glasgow, and to raise an education fund for the better organization of instruction in the Russian language. For the complete equipment of the university and college departments, the memorandum states that an income of £1500 a year would probably be required.

In addition, under head (3), it is proposed that six to eight scholarships a year should ultimately be provided, each of the value of £150 per annum. These would enable young business men, and other students, who had already received instruction in Russian, to reside for a year in Russia, with a view to perfecting themselves in the language, and acquiring a direct knowledge of Russian conditions.

The memorandum concludes by an-

ouncing that towards the education fund a contribution of £2500 has al-

ready been made, with further prom-

ises of £1200, and that two schol-

ars each of £150 a year for five

years have also been donated.

## Simplified Spelling Society and its Activity

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—To anyone unacquainted with recent ideas in the matter of spelling, attendance at the annual gathering of the Simplified Spelling Society (Simplified Spelling Society) would have given much food for thought. Held in one of the smaller halls of the London University, in connection with the recent education conference, the meeting was thrown open to all members of other associations, and the impression gained by an impartial observer, both as regards the speeches delivered and the printed matter circulated by the society, was one of great earnestness of purpose on the part of its leaders, not unaccompanied by the wisdom of the serpent in advocating their aims.

A statement of the advantages claimed for the proposed system of rational spelling will illustrate both these points:

1. It is easy to read and write for one accustomed to the present spelling.

2. It would not involve the use of

new letters, and could therefore be printed anywhere without any difficulty.

3. It would help toward an appreciation of the spoken language, and by facilitating the training of the ear and the vocal organs, would lead to better speech.

4. It would greatly lighten the work of many British subjects in India, South Africa, Canada and elsewhere, as well as of the foreign desirous of learning our language; would induce more to make themselves familiar with it; and would remove the chief obstacle to the use of English as an instrument of international communication.

The society announces that it makes an appeal to all who are interested in the best and most effective methods of education, nor can there be any doubt but that that appeal has already secured the adherence of a large number of men distinguished in all walks of life. From a list of the names of over 300 persons who have signed a petition for a Government inquiry into the problem of spelling reform, it is possible to deduce two facts; the first that about one-third of these signatories are members of the association itself, and presumably pledged to the actual scheme of simplified spelling advocated by the society; the second that this smaller section contains at least as many notable names as are to be found among those who are only pledged to a support of the petition.

One ingenious method of insuring that the public shall become acquainted with the need for spelling reform is the issue of gummed labels bearing the following legend: "We use these because they are more reasonable." Altho, thru, thruout, thoro, hav, shoud, woud, program, catalog." The proposal is that those who feel that it is not enough to subscribe to the doctrines of the society, but that individual action is needed to set the reform in motion, should affix this label to their letters. It is to be hoped that having done so, they may not be betrayed into writing any of these words in the orthodox way!

The above may be taken as a kind of "shock tactics." But as an example of the general strategy of the society, it is better to turn to their "First Reader in Simplified Spelling." This primer has been introduced into a Scottish elementary school, and it is stated that "under conditions which were by no means favorable, a set of children who had been taught from a reader printed in simplified spelling, for ten months, and from the ordinary spelling for four, were able to read and spell as well in the latter as another set of children who had nineteen months."

As an illustration of the scheme of spelling adopted by the society, it may be well to print a nursery rhyme as given in the reader in question:

"Litel boy bloo,  
Bloo up our horn,  
Dhe sheep in the medeo,  
Dhe kow in the dene;  
Whair z de litel boy  
Dhat looks affer the sheep?  
He z under the hal-kok  
Faast asleep."

## Improvements Urged in New York System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trade unionists have protested to the Board of Aldermen against any further extension of the Gary school plan in this city, and propose a law making education compulsory up to 16 years of age, and continuation schools of eight hours a week compulsory up to 18 years. The Board of Aldermen will hold public hearings on the matter.

The protestants believe that professional advice, such as that of superintendents, principals and teachers, supplementing the advice of parents, should be the basis of educational policy rather than "the unsupported opinion of untrained laymen or imported experts employed at exorbitant pay by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment." These policies, they say, should be free from politics and also "the sinister influence of those great foundations created as a result of ill-gotten wealth. Instead of the Board of Education being subservient to the City Administration, we favor a small elective board with financial independence."

They protest that conditions in the New York public school administration are deplorable, due to "attempted illegal control and uncalculated parsimony on the part of the Board of Estimate." It is claimed that the number of pupils is too great for a teacher to control, and that not more than 35 should be allowed in a class if proper results are to be obtained.

The protestants ask that enough money be granted for erection of enough schools to provide full time for all school children and the immediate erection or rental of temporary buildings pending completion of new schools; that a playground be attached to every school; that night elementary and high schools be opened in sufficient numbers to accommodate all applicants; that night and day schools be opened for the teaching of English to aliens; that summer schools, with regular pay for teachers, be established; and that there be eliminated from the course of study any activity which detracts from the fundamentals of education in the elementary schools.

## Opera at Columbia

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University at its summer session will undertake something new by sponsoring performances of opera in the college gymnasium. A capable director has been secured and a high artistic standard will be kept. One object of the plan is to furnish in the summer educational opportunities such as commonly are afforded only in the winter.

## Progressive Measures in Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—A movement is under way in the Legislature to place all State educational institutions under the direction of a nonpartisan board to be composed of one member from each congressional district of the State. This would abolish the present board of regents, in charge of the State university, and the board in charge of the four State normal schools.

A dormitory system for housing students at the University of Nebraska is advocated by Mary Graham, dean of the girls at the university, in discussing the housing problem at the university. Dean Graham declares that the greatest problem is to make it possible for students to live under conditions that will add as much as possible to their efficiency, and will eliminate to a reasonable degree the disadvantages attendant upon living away from home.

Establishment of a four-year course in journalism at the University of Nebraska is proposed by a special committee of faculty members. Courses in news editing and writing are now conducted by Prof. M. M. Fogg of the department of rhetoric.

It is also proposed that every local education authority shall be required

## English Teachers' Union Proposes Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—The National Union of Teachers, representing nearly 100,000 school teachers, has adopted a comprehensive scheme of educational reforms. The first proposal of the program is that compulsory education shall extend from the age of 5 to the age of 18, and every young person between these ages shall be required to show that he is receiving education sufficient and satisfactory in a recognized educational institution. Local education authorities shall be required to make by-laws governing attendance at school. Such by-laws shall provide for full-time attendance to the age of 14. They may require full-time attendance to the age of 15 or 16, but in such case partial exemption for beneficial employment may be allowed between the ages of 14 and 15 or 16, respectively. Beyond the age of full-time or half-time exemption the attendance shall be during such hours and for such periods as the local authority may, by by-law, determine, provided that such attendance shall not be less than eight hours per week, except in holiday periods or other special circumstances.

Regarding school curricula, it is considered desirable, if the aims of a public elementary school are to be achieved, that the Board of Education shall require the teaching in all such schools of not more than the minimum number of essential subjects, and the remainder of the school curriculum shall be determined by the local authority in consultation with the head teacher with full regard to local conditions, including the character of the buildings, teaching staff, child population, other educational facilities, and the general conditions of life prevailing in the district in which the school is situated. It is further proposed that in all new schools the buildings and equipment shall be such as to facilitate practical work in subjects that admit of it, and in all remodeled schools provision of special rooms shall be made as far as possible.

On the subject of finance the proposal is set forth that the cost of providing and maintaining schools and classes shall be borne in part by the State and in part by the local authority. The Government grant having direct relationship to the cost of providing such education and not, as now, differentiated in respect of the type of school or class provided. Government grants shall no longer be payable in respect of individual schools, but State aid shall be given to local education authorities proportionate to the expenditure incurred by them in the provision and maintenance of schools of various types, and such grants shall be liable to reduction for failure to enforce attendance by-laws, or for failure to establish an adequate scale of salaries for the teaching staff and a satisfactory standard of organization and educational efficiency throughout the schools of the district.

Asking if the society were a peace organization, Mr. Kennedy replied: "We are not; yet if but half of our program is carried out, there will be no more talk of war with Mexico. And, as another by-product, will come distinctly better relations between this country and South America."

Art and Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The State Normal School Board has decided to establish a three-year course of study in art and music in all the State's training schools for teachers. The recommendation was made by the State High School Board, which found difficulty in obtaining teachers equipped to give instruction in these two subjects.

## Americanization of the Immigrant

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Notable progress in the Americanization of immigrants is reported by H. H. Wheaton, specialist in immigrant education, in the report just published by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior. Dr. Wheaton points out that in 1914, when the Bureau of Education began a national investigation of facilities for the education of aliens, chaos existed in this important phase of education. Few established and well approved standards existed, and practically all methods were in the experimental stage. Policies, except that of Federal noninterference, were known only to cities and states where evening schools for immigrants had been long maintained. Immigrant education was considered at

## THE HOME FORUM

## Protection

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**S**AFETY, manifestly, every one desires; for himself, for his interests, for his plans. Yet every one sees more or less clearly that within himself, or within his plans, lies no certain preservation; that the human capacity has not, by or because of itself, any power to sustain enduringly the things it wills, or even its own existence. The preserver of humanity is something outside and above himself; something greater than himself. The seed of destruction is native-born to matter and to all things material. And for a savior from this destruction the human mind must look up to God, to that divine Principle which spiritually sustains man and the universe outside of and apart from matter and all material conditions.

Does anyone doubt the incapacity of materiality to preserve itself? Then give any human life one hundred years of materiality and see what has become of its loves and fears and plans. There is no safe resting place in matter for the hopes of men. And so, admitting and squarely reckoning with the helplessness of materiality in the face of its own beliefs of self-destruction, we rejoice in whatever teaches us that man survives matter. Christ Jesus opened to us the knowledge of eternal life as spiritual. Now Christian Science carries his teaching to its utmost application, revealing man as spiritual idea, never born into matter, maintaining that man as spiritual idea can be understood and demonstrated today in the individual life and experience of each one of us, and urging us to be, unflinchingly, about such demonstration. With this comes protection; the safety based in the eternal law of God, maintained by the activity of God, and perpetuated forever by the eternity of God. Unaided mortals are practically unprotected from all the ravages of materiality, but he who takes refuge in a deep-desired and sturdily-maintained understanding of divine Mind, finds himself aided by God against even the heaviest odds of day by day experience. King David understood this when his Psalm assured his people that "He that dwells-

## Canning's Advice on Preparing a Speech

Wotton, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1798.  
I am very angry with you, and so is Charles—or rather I ought to say Charles is angry first and I in consequence of his representations—for not having begun to work sooner. Charles says he knows it is from system that you have put off your preparations so long, and that you think a great deal may be left to the last

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eth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." Christ Jesus announced it in his loving. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," and Mrs. Eddy, studying her Bible and finding the continuity of spiritual being in its pages, says of Abraham (Science and Health, p. 579): "This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding."

The "purpose of Love," then, divine Love, is "to create trust in good," and the action of such trust in the human consciousness protects and saves it from its own beliefs. Spiritual understanding, with all it covers, is a "life-preserving power." Thought by thought, point by point, spiritual understanding of the truth about God, man and the universe meets, and cancels, the material beliefs about God and man and the universe. Spiritual understanding preserves life because Spirit, God, is Life. Spirit and Life are one, so spiritual understanding and living must be eternally linked. This spiritual understanding must step by step come to dominate and dispel matter and its sinning and its dying; and this it does wholly in the realm of thought, letting divine Mind rule out that carnal mind which puts forth matter as its phenomenon. Right here, in the discovery that the carnal mind, and not God, is the author of matter, Christian Science departs from every known philosophy and stands absolutely with the teaching of Christ Jesus. And right here is the logic of divine protection, for as the carnal mind, or material belief, is laid off, the capacity to be harmed by or through matter is laid off with it. In the individual consciousness, under the action of Christian Science, this process goes on. Destructive material beliefs yield to the all-preserving knowledge of the Truth. Purified motives, cleansed desires, purposes made holy, are open windows to spiritual understanding. And our homes, our

businesses, our bodies, our daily goings and comings, all thrive more safely because we are learning the unreality of the evil that would claim any of it to be in matter, or subject to the changes and disruptions of matter. We transplant, in short, our interests, from the pursuit of material things to the search for spiritual goodness. We do not abandon our affairs, but we change their direction and transform them. And protection for all that concerns us comes by actual law with the spiritual understanding we gain. A spiritualized state of mind is lawfully and logically more protected from the belief of power in evil than a materially inclined set of beliefs. For spiritual mindedness is in the secret place of the most High and so by divine law under the shadow of the Almighty. Paul summed it, briefly and completely, when he wrote to the Romans, "For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

Holy Writ tells us that the Hebrew men—fixing their thought in spiritual understanding, came unharmed through a fiery furnace; that Daniel, also steadfast, stayed the danger of the den of lions. We note that these ancient Christians were not spared entirely the furnace and the den. But they faced and walked through and out of these things, keeping with them the knowledge of God which annulled the power of flames and the ferocity of beasts. So we, today, must, perhaps, face our dangers. The complex fears and dreads and sufferings of warped human beliefs cannot be ignored, nor, without a struggle, disposed of. But in the midst of them, where oppression seems direst and danger thickest, spiritual understanding walks, all-enfolding, for him who takes refuge in it. Nor should we question our right to divine protection because all men do not at present have it. As well feel we could help the sickness of the world by staying sick ourselves, as well believe we could relieve the poverty of the world by remaining poor ourselves, as to indulge any false loyalty to fellow mortals by joining them in danger unprotected. Sickness is that much lessened in the world, when you are healed; poverty by that much weakened for all, when you scientifically overcome it. And when, not shirking danger—for indeed we cannot stay away from it—you yet can walk abroad with it in the serene protection of knowledge, knowledge of the presence of God, you bring protection in that measure to all; for your problem is after all a world problem, your danger a universal danger, your safety help to all. And your "life-preserving" spiritual understanding is indeed a world savior, that, however small its present beginnings with you, is multiplying and spreading abroad to all.

## Spring in Russia

In the delightful translations from Grigorovitch's writings which the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Tollemache includes in her "Russian Sketches," the well-known Russian novelist says that he has long observed that the cultivated classes of society feel much sympathy with the simple life of the peasant, "and whether it be described in books or limned on canvas, it has always attracted and influenced men. The popularity of such artists as Leopold Robert, the success of many authors, whether ancient or modern, testifies strongly to this mysterious sympathy with the life of village folk in all their simple surroundings." The writer's own sympathy with the humble life of the farm and the village is revealed on page after page of his writings. Here is a description of a spring scene on a farm:

"The time had come, after a long winter, when the husbandman goes again to work in the fields; the plowman takes the plowshare which has grown rusty during its long idleness and he makes it brighter than silver by driving it through the earth how warmed by the sun. The time had come for the first plowing and sowing, and I wended my way to the fields.

"It was a beautiful evening. . . . Opal

"I have no time to read," says many a man; we can all pick them out here and there among kinsfolk and acquaintances. A melancholy confession," exclaims Arthur Bostwick, dealing in "The Making of an American Library," with many practical topics in regard to books. "Cut your half hour's desultory gossip with Jones in two and talk for fifteen minutes with Plato or Mill, or even Arnold Bennett. While you ride from town to town, your suburb to your work, cease to gaze at the landscape that you have seen a thousand times, and cast your eye on a few printed paragraphs embodying ideas that are wholly new to you. Read a lyric while you wait for your lunch instead of the signs that adjure you to 'Look Out for Your Hat and Overcoat.' Read if you must even while you walk."

"There are some who sneer at such casual mental exercise as 'superficial'—a sadly misused word. . . . The only question is whether our surface shall be an inch thick or hundred feet; and this must be answered by our needs. If we try to pass off our inch-deep knowledge for that of a hundred feet we are culpable; but the man of which we are guilty is not su-

perficiality but deceit. And so I say to the reader: If there are three lyrics of Heine that you love, you may read them a hundred times, if you like, leaving all the others unread. If you are curious about Rocheleau's maxims you may begin in the middle of the book and pick out plums wherever they catch your eye; you shall not be compelled to read from cover to cover. Nay, you shall read the middle chapter of a history, or a book of travel, or a novel, and if you like it not, you may abandon it then and there. That the browser may test and reject is one of his dearest privileges, and is perhaps the very thing that makes browsing valuable."

I Will Go With My Father

I will go with my father a-ploughing  
To the green field by the sea,  
And the rooks and the crows and the  
seagulls

Will come flocking after me.  
I will sing to the patient horses  
With the lark in the white of the air,  
And my father will sing the plough-  
song

That blesses the cleaving share.

—Joseph Campbell.



Amalfi, Italy

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The road along the coast, by which one reaches Amalfi, is one of the loveliest in Europe. It does not suffer even by comparison with the famous Cornice road of the Riviera, which in many ways it resembles. Far below the road shimmers the sea, while above, the rocky cliffs tower upwards, and in springtime every spot in which their roots can find foothold is gay with flowers of the big mauve cistus, and many smaller blossoming plants.

At each turn of the road the scene changes; little fishing villages, each with its little sandy beach, lemon orchards, glimpses of distant mountains, all form one continuous series of beautiful pictures until Amalfi itself is reached. The little town climbs steeply up the cliff sides from the very edge of the sea and nestles into a ravine between the mountain walls. The houses are very white, the sea is dazzlingly blue, the extremely pic-

turesque population have a charming taste in the matter of gayly colored sashes and handkerchiefs and aprons and, altogether, it is not easy for a visitor from one of the sober colored northern countries to realize that Amalfi is really a genuine workaday town, and not a specially arranged and carefully staged spectacle.

In the early Middle Ages Amalfi was a place of great importance, with a big navy, as navies were counted in those days, and a very considerable trade

with the Levant and even the Far East. The Republic of Amalfi was in its heyday from the Ninth Century until it was conquered by Roger of Hauteville and added to his kingdom of Sicily in 1131. It is difficult in the Amalfi of today to picture this powerful Amalfi of the past, for hardly a vestige of the former greatness of the place remains. This is partly accounted for by the fact that much of the old lower town now lies under the sea, which encroached on the land in the Fourteenth Century. To the seamen of Amalfi is said to belong the honor of having first used the compass, and their shipping regulations served as a model of maritime law to the rest of Europe.

## William Morris Hunt and the Barbizon School

At the time that William Morris Hunt went to Paris for his training as an artist, "the fight was just beginning between the Classicists and the Naturalists," writes John Joseph Conway in his book about famous Americans in Paris. "The Ecole des Beaux-Arts was the official exponent of the former, the Barbizon School

was the fierce fighter for the latter. . . . The Barbizon School tried to render nature naturally. Ingres flaunted the superiority of art over Nature by saying: 'Form is everything; color nothing.' Hence, said the Classicists, Nature should be modified so as to rival the perfection of the classic models. 'You are wrong,' said the out-at-elbows Barbizon group. The proper attitude is to learn from Nature; not to improve upon it."

"Though Millet was still only known as that 'wild man of the woods,' Hunt saw his merit and became his first patron, as he did also of Corot and Courbet. Indeed, he gave a great impetus to the Barbizon School, and to him belongs the honor of being its first American champion. The horny-handed peasants of Barbizon painted by Millet influenced Hunt strongly, yet he never completely conquered the influence of Couture, in whose studio he remained several years. The strong, broad generalization of Millet; his absence of niggling exactness; his sincere and simple adhesion to truth—these qualities appealed forcibly to the young American."

"Hunt became known in Paris as the 'mad American,' because of his admiration for Millet's genius. 'And that's the man Hunt is going to study with,' said an American student, who accused Millet of such monotony that when he wanted to paint a tree he first contemplated it, then bought it, chopped it down, cut it up, brought it into his studio and after mature deliberation painted it. Hunt showed his contempt for those who could not or would not recognize the genius of Millet by moving out to Barbizon and wearing a blouse and sabots like the powerful peasant painter himself. Master and disciple used to go to Paris together to visit the Louvre. Millet would sometimes lead Hunt to a Mantegna or an Albrecht Dürer and ask: 'Now where's your Titian?'

"Millet was not known even to Frenchmen when Hunt discovered him. Similarly did he appreciate Corot, Daubigny, Géricault, Barye, Courbet, Diaz, Tryon, and the brilliant galaxy of French artists who gave luster to that period. Millet, who saw beauty in the most homely subjects, and Barye, the animal sculptor, were, in the opinion of Hunt, the greatest men of their time. He bought the Sower, one of Millet's most famous works, because an art dealer declined to pay sixty dollars for it, alleging that it was too sad. He was one of the first Americans to own bronzes by Barye. In after years he induced wealthy friends to buy the works of Millet, Corot, Diaz, Barye, and other masters."

Fra Angelico

It is a mistake to think of him exclusively as the saint; he was also the observing and conscientious artist. In color he is noted for his love of pure, elemental tints, and he understood how to throw up the brilliant white he so often employs by the subtle use of shade. No artistic device was neglected that could heighten the beauty of his effects. His love of nature and his appreciation of architecture are shown in his truthful representation of flowers and trees and buildings, all of which can be recognized as connected with the place where he worked. He consecrated his mental gifts to God, but he cultivated them with all diligence.—Mary Innes.

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With

Kurdish Hospitality

Out of the valley of the stream we came to a higher one between two long ridges of hills, and for three hours made our way northward along it until we came to a village of the Shuan, prettily situated by a stream and several clumps of willows, and threw our loads upon the beaten grounds round about.

The first proceeding when arranging for the night, is to arrange the loads in a kind of wall and behind these one spreads feasts and coats. Meanwhile, the mules are led off to water, brought back, and the pack-saddles removed. The muleteers then clean the animals more or less with a rattling tin currycomb, replace the saddles, which serve as blankets, and, tethering the beasts to a long line upon the ground, give them their barley.

In the mean time one goes off to the village to find provender, which in the Kurdish country is a commodity called "du," the Persian "dugh." This is curds and whey, watered to the consistency of milk, slightly sour and always cool, for they keep it in porous skins—it is the most refreshing drink possible. Among the Kurds it is considered a mean action to sell such a thing, and this village was no exception to the rule. I undertook the task

Error and Truth

Error may be new or it may be old, since it is founded on a misapprehension of what truth is. It has its endings. But not so with truth. Truth is eternal. Like the great God from whose throne it emanates, it is from everlasting to everlasting and can never pass away.—Frederick Douglass.

The Grander View

Oh! how the sight of the things that are great enlarges the eyes! Lead me out of the narrow life to the peace of the hills and the skies.

—Henry Van Dyke.

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

Address

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BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Submarine and the Neutral

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd of February, a fleet of seven Dutch vessels, outward bound, from Falmouth, was attacked, at the western limit of the English Channel, by German submarines. As a result, three of the fleet were sunk, and the remaining four more or less seriously damaged. The fleet was not sailing under instructions from the British Admiralty, but in the impression that it was protected by a safe-conduct from the Government in Berlin. The ships, indeed, bore all the usual marks, and having sailed from Falmouth could not possibly have been carrying contraband for a British port. Of the three ships which were sunk, two were carrying wheat consigned to the Dutch Government itself, whilst the third was outward bound, in ballast, to bring wheat from the United States to Holland. Of the four damaged, though remaining afloat, two were outward bound in ballast, also to be loaded with wheat in the United States, and two carried general cargoes, mainly of food-stuffs, from either Dutch colonies or neutral countries, consigned to Dutch merchants in Holland.

It will be seen from this that the action of the German submarine was entirely deliberate, though the effect may cause people, who sum up the damage of the new under-seas campaign in terms of mere gross tonnage, to draw very erroneous conclusions. Thus 29,604 tons of shipping was reported last Saturday as sunk, quite irrespective of that damaged. But of this 13,630 was Dutch, 6,818 was Norwegian, and only 9,216 British. It is true that this, in the nature of things, is not a representative day's sinking. Still, at a moment when newspapers are adorning themselves with headlines to the effect that "Germany makes her greatest haul," it is a phase which has to be considered in relation to the effectiveness of the campaign. It shows, however, the extent to which neutral shipping is suffering, and helps to make clear the fuller meaning of the words of the Chevalier van Rappard, the Dutch Minister in Washington, to the effect that though he would hesitate to say that such wholesale destruction, if continued, would reduce Holland to starvation, it would unquestionably subject it to eventual privation.

The explanation of the matter, as issued from the German Legation at The Hague, attributes the sinking to "an extremely regrettable coincidence of circumstances, which is unfortunate but beyond our control." But the really unfortunate circumstance, as the Dutch press rather more than insinuates, is the fact that these regrettable incidents happen frequently in the case of the weak neutral, but never in the case of the powerful United States. "Every one," writes the *Handelsblad*, "must come to the conclusion that no nation could be thus treated unless it was regarded as of no importance or as incapable of having its indignation aroused by anything. Certainly Germany would not treat the United States thus. Every one feels that the torpedoing of American vessels, in similar circumstances, would be absolutely impossible." Indeed the United States freighter *Orleans*, carrying contraband for an enemy's port, has just passed unharmed through the zone. From this, as well as from similar utterances, in other Dutch papers, it is quite clear that public opinion in Holland regards the excuses of Berlin as frivolous. The ships sailed openly, supplied with every conceivable distinctive marking, and sailed under conditions which the Dutch Government understood to have been proposed by the Government in Berlin. So certain, indeed, were the Dutch officials of their ground, that no resort was made to the British Admiralty for either assistance or advice. Instead an official of the Dutch Legation, in London, was sent to Falmouth to make sure that the lights and markings of the vessels were correct, and to explain to the captains the arrangements agreed upon for their safety.

In such circumstances it is not much to be wondered at that the feelings of the Dutch people, already aroused by previous incidents of a somewhat similar nature, should be finding angry expression, and that the Chevalier van Rappard, though unwilling to forecast the decision of his Government, should not hesitate to declare that the incident would, without doubt, awaken much bitterness against Germany. The Dutch papers, however, go far beyond this. The *Telegraaf*, of Amsterdam, puts the matter quite flatly when it declares that it must confess itself unable "to see how the honor of our nation can further be maintained by protests," whilst the *Handelsblad* goes so far as to announce its belief "that such an act would have been impossible against any country which had shown itself unwilling to approve or excuse this submarine warfare." The *Vaderland*, on the other hand, counsels the utmost circumspection, and exhorts the country not to do anything in the crisis to force the Government in the direction of war. But the reason it gives for this constitutes, in reality, the keenest indictment in the whole press, since it dreads for Holland, should it be provoked into war, a fate the nature of which can, it declares, be predicted by analogy from those of the other small nations which have been overtaken by the present conflict.

In these circumstances the Chevalier van Rappard proposes that the Dutch Government should request the British Admiralty to arrange for the examination, at Halifax, of all ships bound for the North Sea; so as to enable them to circle the danger zone, northward, in safety. But this would, of course, only partially solve the difficulty. The whole of the trade in danger does not come from America. Much of it comes from the Dutch colonies in the East. Two of the largest of the ships torpedoed, on Thursday last, came, it is to be imagined, from the Indian Ocean, and these ships would have been compelled, quite unnecessarily, to cross the Atlantic twice in order to avail themselves of the security the Chevalier's proposal would provide for them. When the additional cost of such a voyage, in coal alone, is

taken into consideration, it may safely be assumed that such a remedy would indeed be a last resort. Nor does it follow that there is at Halifax the berthing and other accommodations for such a resort. That the proposal should even seriously have been made is, however, a commentary in itself.

### Greater Production Not a Remedy

THERE are already indications of a rush to the soil, with the view of preventing such a scarcity as that which, it is claimed in some quarters, has so greatly increased the cost of living during the present winter. The cultivation of increased acreage in the rural districts, and of vacant lots in urban districts, is widely advocated. If we are to have cheaper living, it is warmly contended by some students of the situation, we must, of course, have a greater supply of foodstuffs. Therefore, everybody should raise things to eat. That is the way to cope with the difficulty, and they insist that it is the only way. As a matter of fact, it is the way not to solve the problem. There is and there has been no scarcity of foodstuffs in the United States. In many parts of the country, last spring and summer, products of the garden were so abundant and cheap that it did not pay to gather and ship them to market. If everybody is going to raise vegetables this year, those who follow farming or gardening as a regular occupation will reap less profit from their labor next season than last. They will perhaps be discouraged, as thousands upon thousands have been in the past, and seek other occupations. Overproduction is not a remedy for high prices, because overproduction leads to waste, and waste is a blight upon industry.

What is needed is normal production and better distribution. Existing markets should be made accessible to those who look to the soil for a livelihood. Prices should not be depressed in one season, that they may be ballooned in another. The cultivator of the soil should not be left to the tender mercies of the food speculator and manipulator. The railroads should be obliged to furnish cars and to carry products to places where they are most needed, expeditiously and at reasonable rates.

An unimpeded flow in the transportation of foodstuffs, close connection between the producer and the consumer, inhibition of speculation in or manipulation of farm and garden products, and cold storage plants controlled by the public, offer a solution for the problem of the high cost of living; an emotional rush of one-season amateurs into gardening will only result in further complication of the situation. There is in the country now food enough to go around at reasonable price; the task demanding intelligent thought and direction is its adequate and equitable distribution.

### Intelligence Departments

MR. LLOYD GEORGE's latest move in organizing an Intelligence Department, which is to have its headquarters in buildings being erected in the historic garden at the back of the Prime Minister's house at No. 10 Downing Street, is arousing considerable interest. Mr. Lloyd George, in all the many departments of State with which he has been connected, both before the war and whilst it has been in progress, has been the sworn foe of red tape and precedent, wherever either got in the way of real efficiency. He has, moreover, always shown himself ready to adopt a new idea, no matter where it came from, which gave promise of proving useful, and he has perhaps done more than any other one statesman to break down that exclusiveness as between the various departments of State, which, in years gone by, has been the pride, rather than otherwise, of the various ministers concerned.

The exact scope of the new department is not certain; but that it will be a kind of clearing house for information of all kinds likely to be in any way useful to any department, or to any trade or profession in any way connected with national work, appears to be fairly certain. The idea is, of course, not a new one. A most efficient Intelligence Department for the Australian Commonwealth, in London, has been in existence for some time, and, if the new department at Downing Street is organized on similar lines, it ought to perform an invaluable service. One of the great problems with which the various departments have, for some time, been faced, has been that of how best to obtain the fullest possible information on any particular question in the shortest possible time. Present conditions call for prompt decisions, and the contradictory orders which have, from time to time, been issued by various departments, whose provinces are in any way allied, have proved the need of some central source of information such as that which has now been established.

There is, of course, really no limit to the usefulness and scope of a well-organized intelligence department. After it has brought itself to the highest state of efficiency, as a repository for information, there remain the enormous opportunities afforded by the fact that it is, in many cases, possible to anticipate the needs of the various departments, and thus reduce the delay between the demand and the supply to a minimum. Mr. Lloyd George, it may be taken as certain, is more than aware to all these possibilities, and it is confidently expected that many officials and ministers "in a hurry" will, in the future, have reason to be grateful to the new department in the garden of No. 10.

### Preparedness in the Philippines

WITH the forecast of independence somewhere beyond the horizon in the Philippines, those with keen vision are already proclaiming the necessity of undertaking definite steps which will prepare the Filipinos for national defense. Large against that day when the big brother, who snatched the islands and their heterogeneous peoples from an unwelcome domination, shall say the work of reconstruction is finished, looms the great problem of self-government, the problem which many nations have attempted, but few have solved.

It is quite proper that the future of the islands should become, at least in a considerable degree, the affair

of the natives and those who, as soldiers of fortune, have cast their lot with them. Since Admiral Dewey hoisted the United States flag at the Port of Manila, raising the hope, on the part of many in the States, that trade, if not the Constitution, would follow the national emblem to the Antipodes, the present weak and future protection of the peoples and the islands have been problems which often have caused dissensions, sometimes regret, and at all times apprehension. It has not always been easy to reconcile the avowed adherence of the Government to the standards of international comity set forth in the Monroe Doctrine, with its adventure in establishing a protectorate, and courts, in the Orient.

Not recently, so far as the public is concerned, have those who strongly opposed what they branded as "imperialism" been heard to protest. In the comparatively short period of the occupation of the islands there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the Filipinos and the members of the other tribes. With the Filipinos, particularly, there has been advancement socially, intellectually and industrially. But there may be doubt whether the time is near when they will be ready to contend with possible aggressive neighbors, who may see, in the large domains of the archipelago, opportunities for their own expansion. What measure of preparedness must the Filipinos attain? The spokesman for the preparedness program, as outlined in a bill recently introduced in the Lower House of the insular Legislature, is quoted as saying that the Filipinos should prepare themselves for any emergency. Brave words, these, and well spoken! But, to convince the skeptical that he has definite ideas upon the subject of defense, Representative Lugay, father of the measure, seeks to provide, by the levy of an annual head tax, a defense fund, to be collected from year to year, which shall, in the mean time, provide for the training of air and undersea navigators abroad, and for the construction and equipment of aerial and submarine schools in the islands. The whole plan is for the thorough training of the Filipinos in the arts of modern warfare.

The United States, from whatever standard judged, has done its duty, and more than its duty, in safeguarding the peoples of the Philippines, and in advancing them in the way of usefulness, and, to some degree, intellectually and morally. In doing this, perhaps an ideal of the United States has been shattered, an ideal which can never be quite restored. At all events, there will be few regrets when, in all good conscience, it can be said that the work is finished.

### "O Canada!"

THE British National Anthem is the Imperial Anthem of Canada. It is played or sung at official functions, at the large social gatherings, at the close of entertainments, and so on; and at the sound of the first bar all present arise, or uncover, or exhibit some other mark of respect. But, in addition, Canada has a national anthem of her own, and to the playing or singing of this also public respect is shown. Instinctively Canadians realize when the Imperial Anthem is called for and when the National Anthem is appropriate. From the beginning of the present war the Imperial Anthem has been heard in Canada more than ever before. It might be said that, in important assemblages, the National Anthem is almost invariably preceded by the Imperial Anthem. "God Save the King" is accepted, in Canada, as it is played and sung in the United Kingdom, and throughout the British Empire. "O Canada!" however, varies greatly as to words. There are many versions of the original, by Dr. A. D. Watson of Toronto, that is, and each version has its supporters, but since the aim of every revisionist, new and old, seems to be the attainment of a single ideal, namely, the giving of the fullest possible expression to patriotic devotion, there should be no complaint among the sons and daughters of Canada on this score.

There is, nevertheless, no end of room for controversy, just as, south of the line, apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion obtain with regard to the merits of the rivals in the National Anthem field. The same difficulty presents itself in both countries, that of finding anything in verse with a sufficient appeal at once to national idealism and popular sentiment. A national song may be ever so fine from a technical point of view, and yet fail to meet the popular taste; or, it may win popular approval and yet fail utterly as a dignified or adequate expression of national sentiment. Again, it may be adequate and dignified with regard to one section or one element of the country, and fail to reflect the emotions or ideals of another section or element.

Canadians are apparently very nearly a unit in accepting the air of their national anthem, although there are some who differ, as for instance, Arthur Stringer, who not long ago, in MacLean's Magazine, ventured to point out what he claimed were serious shortcomings in the tune. Since then a letter has been received from "Sapper R. Smith, Canadian Engineers, somewhere in France," in which "O Canada!" is defended with all the ardor of one who has gone into action under its inspiration. Mr. Stringer had criticized the anthem on the ground that its air was dirge-like. Says Sapper R. Smith: "If Arthur Stringer could stand beside the 'Road to Glory' on which troops march to the Somme and hear company after company stumbling by in the dark to the lit of 'O Canada!' while the whole country is a mass of flashes and the thunder of the guns keeps the ground all a-tremble, and every one of those half-seen figures, grotesquely burdened with his overland kit, is just a boy thinking of the morning and the home he'll probably never again see, then I think Arthur Stringer would forget that dirge stuff."

A recent participant in the "O Canada!" controversy, Herbert Sanders of Ottawa, after claiming for the anthem a full measure of musical merit, and joining in the common verdict that it is an air peculiarly suited to the crowd, had this to say: "It is a pity that there are so many versions of words set to our new national tune, but it is unlikely that any official act can rectify this undesirable condition." Time can, however, do what no

act of Parliament can accomplish. The process of elimination is already going on, and there are certain stanzas to which the Canadian public is showing an unmistakable preference. One of these, from a version composed by Richardson and sung with excellent effect by the Sheffield choir, gives utterance to the universal appeal which the people of the Dominion are seeking to express:

Altar and throne command our sacred love,  
And mankind to us shall ever brothers prove;  
O King of Kings, with Thy mighty breath  
All our sons do Thou inspire,  
May no craven terror of life or death  
Ever damp the patriots' fire.  
Our mighty call—loudly shall ring  
As in the days of old "For Christ and the King,"  
As in the days of old "For Christ and the King."

### Notes and Comments

IF THE intention credited to the management of The Times, in London, of raising the price of the paper, and in the event of a decrease in its circulation, endeavoring to counterbalance this by a house-to-house loan circulation, be carried out, there will be nothing new in it. Until quite recently the price of a copy of The Times was threepence, or six cents. It was dropped first to twopence, and then, just about the time of the outbreak of the war, to one penny. The effect of the war was first to send it up to a penny halfpenny, and then to cause the determination to be taken to send it up again to twopence. In this way it has succeeded so far in maintaining its size, without injuring its circulation.

THE idea of supplementing the circulation, should the circulation fall, by a house-to-house loan circulation, would put the clock back, after all, not very many years. In the old threepenny days an enormous number of people liked to read The Times who did not care to pay the price, and this led to a system, which was in vogue quite as recently as the late seventies of the last century, of having The Times left for so many hours a day, by a news agent, who collected it again, and passed it on to another reader, the last reader of the day being allowed, in compensation for the lateness of the delivery, to retain the paper. Of course the whole thing is a survival of the old days when a daily paper was quite beyond the means of the ordinary man, and papers were borrowed just as books are, today, from circulating libraries.

THE New York State Peach Growers Association has given out the cheering information that the prospects are bright for a good crop this year. Since it often happens that excellent peach crops are mostly useless to growers and consumers, because the fruit does not reach the market, would it not be a good idea to mobilize motor cars for the distribution of the peach crop of 1917, in New York and other states? A peach in the hand is worth a bushel on the tree, or a barrel lying on the ground.

THE eighth volume of the Old Edinburgh Club affords some very good reading. Magdalen Chapel, in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, Old Tolbooth Records, vie in interest with an account of the ancient Scottish Regalia. But none equal the forty-page account given by Mr. Forbes Gray of John Wesley's visits to Edinburgh. Wesley, though he considered Edinburgh the dirtiest of all cities, not even excepting "Cologne in Germany," visited it twenty-two times. He used to preach on the hillsides at 5 o'clock in the morning, to audiences of sometimes over 5000 people. "There is seldom fear of wanting a congregation in Scotland," wrote Wesley, "but," he adds, "the unfortunate thing is they know everything, so they learn nothing."

IF THE House passes the District of Columbia Prohibition Bill as already passed by the Senate, about 275 saloons in Washington will be closed tight on Nov. 1 of this year, or a full month before the first regular session of the next Congress begins. This is a reversal of old conditions. Long ago, when Washington was a crowded or a busy place only during the meeting of Congress, the saloons, as a rule, were not opened until a session was about to begin.

ATTENTION might as well be directed now as at any later time to the fact that Kansas City, Kan., proposes to furnish, from its municipal power plant, electricity for cooking at 2 cents, as against 4 cents charged generally as a minimum. This is a really important matter for more reasons than one. Not the least interesting thing about the offer is the fact that it is in direct contradiction of all the statements based on the statistics prepared by the private electric power companies. In other words, what Kansas City, Kan., proposes to do is "the impossible," and it is the firm belief in Kansas City, Mo., which is charged to cents by a private company, that its sister city can and will do it.

IN JOLA, Kan., one of the local banks has lent to several boys money wherewith to buy milch cows, the terms in each case being that the boy shall pay back the purchase price, in instalments, from the sale of half the milk product of his cow. The lads are already showing benefits derived from this enterprise, one of which is perceived in the fact that they do not wait to be called in the morning.

THE Honolulu Star-Bulletin, just in, reports that on the announcement, at Washington, of the break with Germany, hundreds of the 15,000 Japanese reservists on the Hawaiian islands signified their intention of responding to any call that might come from the United States. The prevailing impression among American residents seems to be that the Japanese in Hawaii are eager to establish their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. This is an impression quite contrary to that encouraged and propagated by those who have not had the same opportunity of knowing the facts.

A PAMPHLET entitled "Henry Ford's Own Story" is being widely distributed in the United States. It is, in many instances, picked up with haste and read for a page or so with avidity, but the general verdict is that it does not come up to the Henry Ford stories told by others.